# The Centre Reporter.

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## THE CENTRE REPORTER.


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The REPORTER was just ten days ahead of Attorney General Kirkpatrick in saying that Judge Metzger was entitled to his commission, and didn't need to have any lawyers to argue the point for us.

If any political party desires a presidential candidate for the next hitch, who is free from factions and has no enemies, then the REPORTER would recommend Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, he has no old scores to settle.

The people of the State will have an opportunity on June 18 to decide whether Pennsylvania shall be "wet" or "dry."

The State having been wet for nearly six months, we are inclined to think they will vote "dry" for a change.

We received a copy of the Philad. Times Almanac. It's just what every man needs—handy, full of information that is not found in other publications and reliable on election statistics. The best daily in the state, it naturally gets out the best almanac.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Blaine got at outs during the Garfield administration—Mrs. Blaine having snubbed Mrs. Harrison. This is said to be a veto on Blaine's going into the Harrison cabinet. Well, Mrs. Blaine will wear a bigger bustle than Mrs. Harrison, and so get even.

Luzerne county has a "Honey Pot"—that would be a sweet place for a fellow to stick his finger. Mifflin county has a "Honey Creek"—and that would be a sweet and delicious place for a bath. Texas has a "Honey Grove,"— and that should be a delightful place to loaf in the summer.

Cyclones are for some good too. There is an old lady in Brooklyn who hadn't walked without crutches for ten years. She forgot them when she heard the cyclone coming and has been able to walk as well as anybody ever since. Guess she is able now to get ahead of the next cyclone.

President Cleveland goes on vetoing and opposing special pension bills, just as he did before election. He has signed great numbers since the election, but at the same time has a quick eye to single out the claims of bummers and deserters, and stamp them with his disapproval. One bill vetoed on Friday was disapproved for the reason that the claimant twice deserted his regiment, and that an application to the war department to remove these charges has been denied.

The Pittsburg *Post* says the fact that Quay, Andrews and others have decided to go to the Western end of the State for the Republican candidate for State treasurer has not discouraged the major and he will not, he says, depend upon the people for the nomination. Should the nomination for State treasurer go to Allegheny, Adjutant General Hastings would have a clean field for the gubernatorial nomination. Hastings is positively a candidate for the place and he has been slated. This arrangement is another Quay effort to bury Magee and his friends.

How can the Philad. *Times* be so cruel to speak thusly:

Charles Austin—confidential bookkeeper, Bussey & McLeod, Troy, N. Y.—gone; ditto $10,000 company's funds. Splendid fellow—good society—charming wife. Didn't know it was loaded, and sorry now, very, that the thing went off. Speculated some, not much, only enough to get left, which necessitated drawing on firm. Employers much astonished—Mrs. Austin heartbroken. Clear case of an old disease having origin in false pride. Canada.

Professor Thomas H. Huxley has written a strong, clear and characteristic paper on spiritualism says the *Press*, in which he reaches the conclusion of most sensible men that there is absolutely nothing in the manifestations but skill on one side in making them and an unfortunate readiness on the other side to believe them. The eminent converts Dr. Huxley waves aside with the statement that eminent men have always been ready to believe the current delusion of the hour, whether mere witchcraft, demoniac possession or spiritualism. Dr. Huxley has had the customary experience of clear-headed scientific men who have investigated these phenomena and he adds, what few realize, that scarcely anyone is taught to observe accurately and that "one who has not tried it can not imagine the strain of the mind involved in sitting for an hour or two in a dark room, on the watch for the dodges of a wary 'medium.'"

### ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

There is a strong probability the bill of Mr. Springer, that passed the house on Friday by the decisive vote of 144 to 98, a number of Republicans voting with the Democrats for it, will also pass the senate. It is a fair measure, and will secure the admission of the Territories entitled to Statehood at an earlier day than if action should be postponed until the next congress. An extra session might let in South Dakota a few months earlier, but there would be little difference, as under the Springer bill that State will be admitted to representation in congress in December next, when the regular session convenes. North Dakota will also come in when congress approves the constitution it may adopt.

As to South Dakota, the bill gives it two representatives in congress. An election is provided for on the 5th of November next on the subject of division, North and South Dakota voting separately. If both agree to a division —of which there is no doubt—and South Dakota ratifies its constitution of 1885 at the same election, the president may issue his proclamation declaring South Dakota a State in the Union. If either North Dakota or South Dakota shall vote against division, neither of them will have any seperate status, and Dakota Territory is to be admitted as a single State. This is really what should be done, but the people out there are in favor of two States, and the Springer bill provides that South Dakota may become a state as soon as the result of the election of November 5 is certified to the president.

Montana is to be admitted upon proclamation, if a majority of the voters at the election on November 5, 1889, shall ratify the constitution of 1884. The Territories of New Mexico and Washington are authorized to elect delegates and hold constitutional conventions and frame and adopt constitutions. They will be admitted when congress passes laws to that effect.

If this bill become a law the probabilities are that North and South Dakota and Montana will be admitted early in 1890, and as to South Dakota and Montana probably in December next. North Dakota, Washington and New Mexico will come in a little later, when their constitutions are ratified by their own people and approved by congress. This will add five States to the sisterhood of 38, and increase the vote of the electoral college from 401 to 417.

### WHAT IS CIDER?

In the case of Commonwealth against Reyburg, which was a criminal prosecution against the defendant for selling cider without a liquor license, the supreme court on Monday delivered an opinion reversing the quarter session of Warren county, and sending back for decision by a jury the question whether cider can be fairly included under any one of the four kinds of liquor—malt, brewed, vinous or spiritous—for the sale of which a license is required.

It being admittedly neither malt nor brewed it does not call for a license unless it is either vinous or spiritous. The county court held that the prosecution against Reyburg would not lie because cider was not an "intoxicating" liquor, but the supreme court holds this to be erroneous. The question is not is it intoxicating? but, is it vinous or spiritous? And this, the court declares, is not a question for the court, but one of fact for the jury. "In common acception," says Judge Williams, by whom the supreme court opinion is delivered, "cider is not understood to be either a vinous or spirituoas beverage, and yet, when fermented, it contains a percentage of alcohol sufficient to bring it within the fair meaning of the term 'vinous,' and although not the product of distillation, it may when mixed with spiritous liquor and sold in that condition under the name of cider, be regarded as the spirituous within the meaning of the prohibition. The evidence on the trial was very weak indeed. No skilled person having knowledge of the composition of cider was called, and there was no direct evidence as to whether the liquor sold as cider was vinous or spiritous liquor, but we do not know and can not say, as matter of law, that its character may not be so changed by fermentation as to bring it within the meaning of the term 'vinous.' Of course, an admixture with spirits might render the compound 'spiritous.'

### CHILLING.

Philad. Press: Ice can be produced by artificial processes, but coal can not. The mild winter keeps the coal bills down, and the ice machines may prevent the ice bills next summer from going too high. Be cheerful, and take the weather as it comes.

Cincinnatti Enquirer; What a cool thing the ice men will have next summer! What a warm thing the coal men have had this winter! Whatever happens, the poor consumer falls into the soup.

### A BANKRUPT LAW DISCOVERED.

A most remarkable recent legal discovery is the sole theme of discussion among the legal fraternity of Pittsburg, the discovery resulting from the failure of George C. Roll, grocer. The proceedings by creditors have been under the provisions of the Attachment law of 1869 amended in 1887 by the State Legislature. Somers & Bros., one of the creditors, retained John W. Echols, late of Athens, Ga., as their counsel. This gentleman made a vigorous search of Purdon's Digest and unearthed the "Domestic Attachment law" of 1836.

Mr. Echols said. "The law of 1836 is really a comprehensive State bankruptcy law. It has been supposed to be obsolete, owing to its supersedure by the national bankrupt law, passed by Congress in 1867. The repeal of the latter, however, in 1878, again put the law of 1836 into force, it never having been repealed. According to its terms the slightest concealment of the person of a debtor, coupled with an evasion of his debts, enables an action to be brought, an attachment to be issued against his entire estate, either real or personal, or against any property deeded to him by anybody with the intent of circumventing his just debts.

"There trustees are to be appointed who have plenary powers. The debtor's house can be broken open, his clothing and trunks searched and his property seized and held awaiting adjudication. The law being designed to place the property with friendly custodians, all assets can be reached at once. Not only this, but no other attachment can be secured against the property, real or personal, held by the trustees under this act.

"Theer is no creditor's bond called for under the provisions of the act of '36, nor are there any indemnifying damages for the debtor, who places himself within the pale of the law upon the first intimation of an intention to defraud his creditors. If sustained, and I see no reason to doubt that it will be, the act of 1836 will revolutionize the methods of bankrupt practice in this State."

Mr. Echols appeared before Judge Ewing and sprung his discovery upon the legal fraternity. His Honor considered the matter three days, finally granting the attachment and appointing Messrs. J. C. Brown, S. J. Fleming and J. D. Glover as trustees of the Roll estate. Judge Ewing's recognition of the points at issue is regarded as very conclusive as to the force and effect of the statute which has so long slumbered in oblivion.

If the republican senate tariff bill should become a law the American people will be required to pay a bounty of one cent a pound to the domestic producers of cane and beet sugar. This is to be a direct gift out of the funds in the United States treasury to the sugar producers and differs from the tariff bounty in that the latter is collected from the consumers by the producers themselves while the direct bounty is collected by the government in taxes of all kinds levied upon consumers of all articles taxed in both the customs and internal revenue laws. This republican dose of bounty was too strong even for the stomach of Senator Quay who refused to swallow it. It might be asked why the producers of cane and beet sugar are to be favored with this bounty and producers of maple sugar left to work out their own sweet salvation? Some of the northern states, notably Pennsylvania and Vermont, produce large quantities of maple sugar, the saccharine quality of which is purer and more delectable in every way than that extracted from the beet. Why then ignore the maple sugar men of Pennsylvania, nay, why tax them in order that a bounty may be paid to the beet sugar men of Kansas and the cane sugar men of Louisiana? The injustice is as glaring as the principle of paying government bounties to favored classes is inconsistent with the genius of republican government.

Besides the "White Caps" who perpetrate violence in some of the Western States, there are humbugs who take that title in this part of the country, says the *Sun*, and raise terror by their anonymous threats. We hear of them in the rural regions of New York, and of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. These fellows ought to be caught and suppressed as soon as possible. Their conduct is criminal, and renders them liable to punishment. Their attempt at terrorizing cannot be tolerated. The law must be supreme in every community.

If the Germans don't behave themselves in Samoa, in the south Pacific seas, the Americans will spill out their beer for them and then they may wish they had never been born. If Uncle Sam's men of war get out there he'll surely "set 'em up" in a way which will make the German officers wish they had popped off their beer bottles instead of their cannon.

### BOUNTIES AND TAXES.

The sugar growers of the country can't compete with the sugar growers of France, Germany and Spain, says the Philad. Times. They encourage the sugar industry, the people pay tariff duties amounting to over $50,000,000 annually. It is now proposed by the Senate to reduce the tariff tax on sugar and pay a government bounty of one cent a pound to all sugar growers.

The wheat growers of all the older States can't compete with the free and more fertile lands of the far West, and and farms in Pennsylvania are now generally profitless. If bounties should be paid to sugar farmers, why not to wheat, corn and oats farmers? If the government is to become paternal and make every business profitable, regardless of the swift changes of the age, why not give bounties to the farmers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana?

A few—not fifty in all—propose to Congress that tin now taxed 33 per cent shall be taxed 70 per cent. to enable a few dozen capitalists to make large profits by its measure. Tin is used in every home of the land. It is on the poor man's roof, in his kitchen, in his dinner pail, and is used in the millions of cans which small farmers must have to can their fruits and vegtables; and the proposition is simply to tax the whole country some $15,000,000 a year to enable a few capitalists to become millionaires and monopolists.

If the government is owned and is to be run solely in the interest of centralized money, why not pay the $15,000,000 as bounty direct to the tin combine instead of taxing the poorer people of the land? If the many are to be mere tax subject for the benefit of the few, let the truth on its face, and provide that the government will capitalize and pay bounties to the manufacturers of tin.

It was assumed by the few who profit by monopoly taxes imposed upon the people, that tariff and tax discussion was ended by the late election; but the victors are now discussing it in the Senate and the cloven foot sends a shiver among the people as particular industries are selected to be the recipient of direct government bounties. Let the discussion go on in the Senate. It will go on with the people until there shall be a return to honest protection to the wages of labor and needless taxes are taken from the necessaries of life.

Last week in one day five liquor bills were launched on the House, three of which were introduced by members from Allegheny county. One of them is intended as a substitute for the Brooks law, and proposes to wrest from the courts the authorty to grant licenses and to lodge it in a board of three Excise Commissioners at a salary of $6,000 a year. Another seeks to transfer the power to grant licenses from the Court of Quarter Sessions to the Court of Common Pleas. Two of them contemplate the abrogation of the provision in the Brooks act requiring the bondsmen of the licensee to reside in the ward or township in which his house is located.

The last of these bills has for its purpose the modification of the Brooks law so that cities outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg and perhaps Allegheny will not be able to collect a greater license for selling intoxicating drinks than $300, as the framers of the high license act intended should be paid in cities of the third class. The Brooks bill contemplated that all cities except Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny should be taxed this amount, but the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the classification in the inter-municipal act unconstitutional, forbade the enactment of a law dividing cities into more than three classes and compelled cities like Harrisburg, Reading and Lancaster to enter the third class, in which the Brooks law says the $500 license fee must prevail.

### LIFE IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

Miss Olof Krarer, a native Esquimaux lady and the only one of her race in this country, gave a lecture in Philadelphia in the Academy of the Fine Arts on "Greenland; or, Life in the Frozen North."

She said: "People of this country have very little idea of the life and customs of the people who inhabit the far North. They think we are savages like your Indians. In this they are mistaken. True we have no ministers, doctors, lawyers or government, but there is an air of order in everything. We have our homes and families and love each other.

"When a young man falls in love with a girl and wants to marry her he must be skilful enough to steal his intended away from the paternal home, and if he is caught his life is forfeited. The entire family sleeps in one bed. Sometimes they number a dozen and several skins have to be united in order to cover them all. We never use water. From the time one is born until he dies not a drop of water touches his skin.

### IMPORTANT TAX SETTLEMENTS.

The *Times* says: The Auditor General has just made tax settlements against certain corporations in this State which involve the enormous sum of $5,328,490.55.

This action of the financial department of the State has not been taken hastily or inconsiderately. A vast amount of labor has been given to the subject for two years past by the late Auditor General Norris, the present Auditor General McCamant and Rufus E. Shapely, acting as attorney for the State, and the result is exhibited in the development of claims of unpaid taxes equal in amount to the entire existing debt of the State.

Of course, the tax settlements just made will be resolutely contested in the Courts, and the contest is likely to be carried into the legislative halls; but the settlements are doubly opportune in precipitating both legislative and judicial construction of our crude and contradictory tax laws, and in assuring intelligible legislation on the subject during the present session.

The Philad. *Press* says petitions are circulating in that city asking the Legislature to pass a law forbidding the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to persons under 16 years of age. It is to be hoped that both Houses at Harrisburg will take the matter into serious consideration and mature and pass a bill dealing effectually with this evil. The physiological effects of the use of tobacco on young children are known only too well. The ease also with which cheap cigarettes and tobacco can be procured by young boys, and even girls is evident to every observer. School teachers protest against their use in vain, and the efforts of parents are rendered abortive by the greed of shopkeepers. A bill on this subject has already been introduced into the New York Legislature, and Pennsylvania should not be behind in dealing with this crying evil.

The amendment is not self-enforcing, and will require a code of laws of a kind happily unknown to the people of Pennsylvania, but familiar to the people of Maine, Vermont, Kansas and Iowa, to give it any practical effect. Otherwise it will have no more force as a prohibitory measure than the famous bill against the comet. To pass such a code an extra session of the legislature will be necessary. It is easy to favor submission or prohibition as a sentimental theory, but when it comes to frame the stringent and arbitrary laws necessary to make it a reality we only stand at the threshold of the weighty problem. The trouble will then commence. Should no laws to enforce the amendment be passed before May, 1890, when licenses are issued under the Brooks law, that law will cease to be operative, because it would be in open conflict with the amendment, which steraly prohibits, without reservation or exception, "the mannfacture or sale or keeping for sale" of intoxicants. The legislature is granted the power to provide for the sale of liquor "for other purposes than as a beverage," and is required to do so, as well as to enforce the general prohibition at its first session after the adoption of the amendment. In the absence of such laws, devising radical methods, the practical result will be that the Brooks law will lapse as unconstitutional, and the sale of liquor will be free and unrestrained, just as it was in Ohio for years, under somewhat similar conditions.

### BIG SETTLEMENTS BY THE STATE.

Settlements made against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Erie and Western Transportation Company and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, involving claims of about $5,000,000, were sent from the Auditor General's Department to the proper officers of the alleged delinquent corporations. The accounts were settled against the companies as a result of the investigations of Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia, employed while the late Colonel A. Wilson Norris was Auditor General. The State debt will soon be wiped out at this rate.

Judge Woods, of Indiana, is strongly pressed for attorney general, as just the man to give law to the incoming administration. Colonel Dudley for attorney general, Mr. Wanamaker for the postal department, Clarkson, of Iowa, for the interior, Platt for the treasury, and Blaine for secretary of state, would accord with the everlasting proprieties.

Senator Betts, on Wednesday, the 9th, introduced a bill in the State Senate, for the election of Assessors throughout the counties of this State for three years. And the next day it was reported in the house by Mr. Wherry, of Cumberland. We hope this measure will pass so as to enable the tax payers to elect in February for three years.

### THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

The house of Representatives yesterday passed the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of alcoholic, vinous and malt liquors as a beverage within the limits of the commonwealth. Doubtless the senate will also pass the amendment, says the Patriot of the 23rd. So far as the action of the legislature is concerned the republican managers have made the matter a party measnre. When it shall come before the people of the state for ratification they will hold off their hands, hoping to cheat both the prohibitionists and liquor dealers. In the event of its rejection by the people they will say to the prohibitionist: "We did all we could for your hobby; we submitted it to the people; but the Democrats and a small portion of our party whom we could not control defeated it at the polls. You see we are innocent of the murder." Should it be adopted they will claim from the prohibitionists their applause and support on the grounds that they made it a party measure and at the same time they will say to the liquor men: "See! the democrats failed you in your time of need. If they had stood by you the republican votes we gave you would have saved you." But the feat of carrying whisky on one shoulder and water on the other so often performed by the republican managers in this state will hardly be successfully executed at the special election for the adoption or rejection of the prohibitory amendment. There are too many rough places in the road over which the load is to be carried.

The prohibitory amendment having been made a party measure in the legislature by the Republican managers must be regarded as a republican party measure at the special election. While many democrats will not vote against it on that account and while some democrats will vote for it because their party has been betrayed time and again at the polls by the republican managers of the Liquor League, many democrats will cast a negative ballot because they are opposed to sumptuary laws and because the experience of the people of states in which prohibition prevails has demonstrated that while drunkenness is quite as prevalent in those states as in others which have a system of license the sanction of law in general has been greatly weakened by the open violation and defiance of the prohibitory statute. Again there are both democrats and republicans who will oppose the amendment because its effect will be to destroy property to the value of many millions of dollars and will effect taxation and the revenue to the serious injury of tax-payers in general. But the apparent morality of the matter is on the side of the prohibitionists and thousands of well meaning persons will support the amendment because they imagine that its adoption will be in the interests of good morals;

From a political point of view it would appear that as the republicans have undertaken to pass this prohibitory job they may as well be permitted to have the whole business to themselves. They would no doubt be glad to have the democrats pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them at the special election, but they may as well understand first as last that they cannot calculate upon anything of that sort. They will be held responsible for the fate of their measure whatever that may be. Men who are democrats from principle will vote according to their principles whether the republican chestnuts burn or not.

### PROPOSED REVENUE LEGISLATION.

It is likely that a revenue bill to take the place of the measure which was lost two years ago will shortly be committed to the legislature and it is probable, too, that a great deal of discussion will be occasioned by its introduction.

The ill fated bill of two years ago allowed the counties one half the money derived from the tax on personal property, but the proposed legislation is not so liberal and under its provisions the counties are entitled to but one-third of the personal property revenue.

### THE INIQUITOUS MONOPOLY TAX BILL.

Having voted that the people shall pay a tax bounty of 1 cent a pound to all manufacturers of domestic sugar, and a tax of more than that upon all imported sugar, and doubled the tax on every dinner-pail, teapot and tin can, the Republican senators feel rather nervous about the fate of their bill. The Democrats could ask no better issue on which to go to the people than that afforded by this monstrous measure.

The Germans have kicked up a little fuss in the island of Samoa, destroying property belonging to American citizens, bombarding a town, and tore down an American flag. Orders were issued at once from Washington for several American vessels of war to proceed to the scene of the trouble and protect the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country. There is not likely to be a war on account of the fuss.

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

## Does Religion Pay?

"Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."—1 Tim. 4 : 8.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to one and all!

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for the events of the opening year to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God, and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battle-field it was found far in advance of all his troops, and among the enemy; and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer.

The papers were made out, and some of you have just entered into business partnerships, and others of you take higher positions in the commercial establishment where you were engaged, and others have entered upon new enterprises, and there were last week in these cities ten thousand business changes. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined, so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and, therefore, I propose, as God may help me this morning, to project upon your attention a new element of success. You will have in the business firm, frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—

A VERY STRONG BUSINESS FIRM,

but there needs to be one member added, mightier than they all, and not a silent partner either—the one introduced by my text: "Godliness, which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that Godliness is important in its eternal relations; but perhaps some of you say: "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world, they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were *an admission ticket*, of no use except to give in at the door of Heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud, and a religion of the coffin, and a religion of the hearse, and a religion of the cemetery, who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a post-mortem religion, I want this morning to eulogize an

ANTE-MORTEM RELIGION.

A religion that is of no use to you while you live, will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when the grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer-meetings about coffins, and about graves, and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God, and is on the straight road to Heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction, and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right He will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that *godliness is good for a man's physical health.* I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken-down constitution or drive rheumatism from the limbs, or neuralgia from the temples, or pleurisy from the side; but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as is most favorable for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are at war with every pulsation of the heart, and with every respiration of the lungs. It lowers the vitality, it slackens the circulation, while exhilaration spirit pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insecurity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man, or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror, is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for my good now, and for my everlasting welfare, is

CONDUCIVE TO PHYSICAL HEALTH.

You will observe that godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic, or febrifuge, or anodyne, but saws and hammers and yardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan, or ride in carriage of softest upholstery, or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine-vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: 'Away to the bank! away to the field! away to the shop! away to the factory! do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind, and soul." "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord"; while upon the bare back of the idler and the drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says: "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics, and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the school of Christ, which declares that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in his heart, and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee my salvation."

Again I remark that godliness is

GOOD FOR THE INTELLECT.

I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life, his intellect goes into a bedwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect, new strength to the imagination, new force to the will, and wider swings to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central fire at which Philosophy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draught. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as crystal. Religion has given *new energy to Poesy*, weeping in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in Cowper's "Task," flaming in Charles Wesley's hymns, and rushing with archangelic splendor through Milton's "Paradise Lost." The religion of Jesus Christ has hung *in studio, and in gallery of art*, and in Vatican the best pictures — Titian's "Assumption," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Ruben's, "Descent from the Cross," Claude's "Burning Bush," and Angelo's "Last Judgment." Religion has made *the best music* of the world—Haydn's "Creation," Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Requiem." Is it possible that a religion which builds such indestructible monuments, and which lifts its ensign on the highest promontories of worldly power, can have any effect upon a man's intellect but elevation?

Now, I commend godliness as the best mental discipline-better than belles lettres to purify the taste; better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration; better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller, and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the botanist, and show him celestial glories encamped under the curtain of a water-lily. It will go with the astronomer on the great heights where God shepherds the great flock of worlds that wander on the hills of heaven, answering His voice as He calls them all by their names.

GOOD FOR THE DISPOSITION.

Again I remark, that godliness is profitable for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord, I shall be very busy to-day; if I forget Thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that, a man is independent of all circumstances. Our piety will have a tinge of our natural temperament. If a man be cross and sour and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of those evil inclinations; but religion has tamed the wildest nature; it has turned fretfulness into gratitude, despondency into good cheer, and those who were hard and ungovernable and uncompromising have been made pliable and conciliatory. Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairie.

A man cannot go forth with any human weapons and contend successfully against these Titans armed with uptorn mountain. But you have known men into whose spirit the influence of the gospel of Christ came, until their disposition was entirely changed. So it was with

TWO MERCHANTS IN NEW YORK.

They were very antagonistic. They had done all they could to injure each other. They were in the same line of business. One of the merchants was converted to God. Having been converted, he asked the Lord to teach him how to bear himself toward that business antagonist, and he was impressed with the fact that it was his duty, when a customer asked for certain kinds of goods which he had not, but which he knew his opponent had, to recommend him to go to that store. I suppose that is about the hardest thing a man could do; but being thoroughly converted to God, he resolved to do that very thing; and being asked for a certain kind of goods, which he had not, he said: "You go to such and such a store, and you will get it." After a while, merchant number two found these customers coming so sent, and he found, also, that merchant number one had been brought to God, and he sought the same religion. Now they are good friends and good neighbors—the grace of God entirely changing their dispositions.

"Oh," says some one, "I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, and religion can't do anything for me." Do you know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Richard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God turned them into

THE MIGHTIEST USEFULNESS?

A manufacturer cares but very little for a stream that slowly runs through the meadow, but a strong torrent that leaps from rock to rock, and rushes with mad energy through the valley, and out toward the sea. Along that river you will find fluttering shuttles and grinding mill and flashing waterwheel. And a nature the swiftest, the most rugged, and the most tremendous, that is the nature God turns into greatest usefulness. Oh, how many that have been pugnacious, and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam like ship-timber in their own eye, who have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life to come."

Again I remark that religion is

GOOD FOR WORLDLY BUSINESS.

I know the general theory is, the more business the less religion; the more religion the less business. Not so thought Dr. Hans, in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant," when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life more than at any time in his life; during those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has, the more opportunity to serve God. Does religion exhilarate or retard worldly business? is the practical question for you to discuss. Does it hang like a mortgage over the farm? Is it a bad debt on the ledger? Is it a lien against the estate? Does it crowd the door through which customers come for broadcloths and silks?

Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business, or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar, and beet-juice in vinegar, and lard in butter, and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business; but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ

ITS MIGHTIEST AUXILIARY.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit. It will keep you from ebullitions of temper—and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper; it will keep you from worriment about frequent loss, it will keep you industrious and prompt, it will keep you back from squandering and from dissipation, it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about the health of your family, when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick! but the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket-handkerchiefs you will take, and pay cash down. It will prepare you for the practical duties of every-day life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of, a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters, and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance, glorified by Christian principle. In New York City there was

A MERCHANT, HARD IN HIS DEALINGS

with his fellows, who had written over his banking house, or his counting-house room, "No compromise." Then when some merchant got in a crisis and went down—no fault of his, but a conjunction of evil circumstances, and all the other merchants were willing to compromise; they would take seventy-five cents on the dollar, or fifty cents, or twenty cents—coming to this man last of all, he said: "No compromise; I'll take one hundred cents on the dollar, and I can afford to wait." Well, the wheel turned, and after a while that man was in a crisis of business, and he sent out his agent to compromise, and the agent said to the merchants: "Will you take fifty cents on the dollar?" "No." "Will you take anything?" "We'll take one hundred cents on the dollar. No compromise." And the man who wrote that inscription over his counting-house door died in destitution. Oh, we want more of the kindness of the Gospel and the spirit of love in our business enterprises! How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a practical help? How many there are in this house to-day who could testify out of their own experience, that godliness is profitable for the life that now is! There were times in their business career when they went here for help, and there for help, and yonder for help, and got no help until they knelt before the Lord crying for His deliverance, and the Lord rescued them.

In a bank not far from our great metropolis—a village bank—an officer could not balance his accounts. He had worked at them day after day, night after night, and he was sick nigh unto death as a result. He knew he had not taken one farthing from that bank, but somehow, for some reason, inscrutable then, the accounts wouldn't balance. The time rolled on, and the morning of the day when the books should pass under the inspection of the other officers arrived, and he felt himself in awful peril, conscious of his own integrity, but unable to prove that integrity. That morning he went to the bank early, and he knelt down before God and told the whole

STORY OF MENTAL ANGUISH,

and he said: "O Lord, I have done right; I have preserved my integrity, but here I am about to be overthrown, unless thou shouldst come to my rescue. Lord, deliver me." And for one hour he continued the prayer before God, and then he rose and went to an old blotter that he had forgotten all about. He opened it, and there lay a sheet of figures which he only needed to add to another line of figures—some line of figures he had forgotten, and knew not where he had laid them—and the accounts were balanced, and the Lord delivered him. You are an infidel if you do not believe it. The Lord delivered him. God answered his prayer as He will answer your prayer, O man of business, in every crisis, when you come to Him.

Now, if this be so, then I am persuaded, as you are, of the fact that the vast majority of Christians do not fully test the value of their religion. They are like a farmer in California, with fifteen thousand acres of good wheat land, and culturing only a quarter of an acre. Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life, and all this year, beginning now; and to-morrow morning putting into practical effect this holy religion, and demonstrating that godliness is profitable here as well as hereafter?

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you don't want this

DIVINE TONIC?

Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said this morning is true, then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and uncomforted? You want religion to-day in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that Western customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you, without being encased in the mail of God's eternal help, go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharpshooters?

CAN YOU WALK ALONE

across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast-shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct although they lived eighty years after, and like serpents crushed under cart-wheels, dragging their mauled bodies under the rocks to die; so these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, crushed here, destroyed forever, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into every-day life, and first, in practical business agairs, and secondly, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

## WOMEN WITH BEARDS.

### How Science Has Come to the Relief of Such Afflicted Ones.

As a reporter sat in a cable car recently, he noticed a pretty young woman enter. Pretty, stylish and trim from head to foot—only one blemish, and that a decided, an humiliating one. She had a pronounced mustache that a youth of 20 would have envied her. Everywhere that one goes, in shops, churches, theatres, this disfigurement is noticed. Is there no remedy? Sensitive women will resort to any and every method to rid themselves of superfluous hair. Scissors, tweezers, yes, even razors are used, only to find that the blemish will return as fast as it is removed, and with additional strength. There are many fortunate cases. A young woman had a few straggling hairs on her face. She noticed them much more than anyone else, and grew actually morbid on the subject. One day while having her hair shampooed her hairdresser noticed them and told her he could remove them. He produced a small stone, and by her permission proceeded to rub them off, leaving her face smooth and blushing from the friction. He assured her that if they returned they would be much finer, scarcely to be observed. Instead, in a few days they appeared, and to her horror she found they were very much worse than before. In her despair she again used the stone which her hairdresser had persuaded her to buy. This practice she kept up daily, until her face was in a frightful condition. However, a remedy has been found in electricity.

"It is the only way on earth to effectually kill this parasite," said a well known physician to the reporter. "Any physician of repute will assure you of that fact. Singeing, cutting, pulling out by tweezers or depilatories only make them coarser, rougher and more bristling. The follicle must be killed, then the hair falls out of itself."

"Does it ever return?"

"Sometimes a few of the hairs come back, but they are always black and extremely easy to kill the second time."

"Is it a painful operation?"

"Well, sometimes. That depends a good deal upon the sensitiveness of the skin, and the nerves of the patient. I find, though," he adds laughingly, "that even when it hurts pretty bad, the ladies will endure it bravely—in fact, a woman will suffer any pain if thereby she is to be made better looking."

The reporter then asked permission to be allowed to watch an operation, which was granted. The patient sits in a reclining chair and holds a bowl of water on her lap, in which is immersed one of the cords from the battery. To the other is attached the finest possible needle. The operator gathers up the flesh about the obnoxious hair, plunges the needle in deep, the patient dips two or three fingers in the water, says "Oh," and waits. After a few seconds the needle is removed and the hair is deftly picked out by the tweezers. The face is left a little sore from the operation, but camphor freely applied will heal it. Camphor is much better than any oily substance like cream or vaseline, for they have a tendency to make hair grow. There, is therefore, no need for any woman to carry about this hideous blemish, which sometimes ruins an otherwise faultless complexion.

## Women Who Work in Iron Mills.

The fact is not generally known that women are already occupying places and doing work in iron mills and in manufactories of wire. Three years ago the men in a Pittsburg bolt manufactory gave so much trouble that they were displaced by women. The venture proved to be a marked success, so that the employers could not be induced to go back to men and boys. The wire mill which was established about that time, took up with the idea, and again everything worked satisfactorily. Then a hinge factory was opened to them and once more the women proved better workers, more reliable and less troublesome than their male rivals. How far the innovation will go cannot be estimated. Meanwhile girls as accountants and office helps are winning their way and by and by the boys will have to agitate for equal rights.

When all are left a man running ahead of his ticket does not get there first.

General Lyle wrote his beautiful composition "Antony and Cleopatra," which begins, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," on the night before his death. He had a premonition that he was going to die the next day.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JANUARY 27, 1889.

**Forgiveness and Healing.**

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 2 : 1-12. Memory verses, 10-12.)

## LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Mighty Worker.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *Forgiving the Sinful.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The Beneficent Saviour, vs. 1, 2.
2. The Forgiven Sinner, vs. 3-7.
3. The Convinced Cavilers, vs. 8-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases.*—Psa. 103 : 3.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 2 : 1-12. Forgiving the sinful.
T.—Matt. 9 : 1-8. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 5 : 16-26. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Psa. 23 : 1-11. Blessedness of forgiveness.
F.—Isa. 43 : 14-28. The forgiving Lord.
S.—Rom. 3 : 19-31. The way of forgiveness.
S.—Rom. 5 : 1-21. The fruits of forgiveness.

## LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE BENEFICENT SAVIOUR.

**I. Seeking Men:**

He entered again into Capernaum (1).
Jesus went about all the cities and the villages (Matt. 9 : 35).
Go after that which is lost, until he find it? (Luke 15 : 4).
The Son of man came to seek and to save (Luke 19 : 10).
Ye did no choose me, but I chose you (John 15 : 16).

**II. Sought of Men:**

Many were gathered together (2).
Where is he that is born King of the Jews? (Matt, 2 : 2).
And behold, all the city came out to meet Jesus (Matt. 8 : 34).
All are seeking thee (Mark 1 : 37).
Sir, we would see Jesus (John 12 : 21).

**III. Teaching Men:**

He spake the word unto them (2).
The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings (Isa. 61 : 1).
Seeing the multitudes,....he opened his mouth and taught (Matt. 5 : 1, 2).
He anointed me to preach good tidings (Luke 4 : 18).
He whom God has sent speaketh the words of God (John 3 : 34).

1. "It was noised that he was in the house." (1) A plain message; (2) By unpretentious messengers; (3) To willing hearers; (4) With great results.
2. "Many were gathered together." (1) At one place; (2) With one purpose; (3) With various motives; (4) With different results.
3. "He spake the word unto them." (1) The preacher; (2) The hearers; (3) The message; (4) The consequences.

II. THE FORGIVEN SINNER.

**I. Brought to Jesus:**

They come, bringing unto him a man sick of the palsy (3).
Bring him hither to me (Matt. 17 : 17).
Then were they brought unto him little children (Matt. 19 : 13).
Behold, men bring on a bed a man that was palsied (Luke 5 : 18).
He brought him unto Jesus (John 1 : 42).

**II. Forgiven through Faith:**

Jesus seeing their faith saith,.... thy sins are forgiven (5).
As though hast believed, so be it done unto thee (Matt. 8 : 13).
According to your faith be it done unto you (Matt. 9 : 29).
A man is justified by faith (Rom. 3 : 28).
Let him ask in faith, nothing doubting (Jas. 1 : 6).

**III. Forgiven of God:**

Who can forgive sins but one, even God? (7).
Who forgiveth all thine iniquities (Psa. 103 : 3).
There is forgiveness with thee (Psa. 130 : 4).
I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions (Isa. 43 : 25).
To the Lord our God belong....forgivenesses (Dan. 9 : 9).

1. "They come, bringing unto him a man." (1) The man's forlorn condition; (2) The bearers' generous faith; (3) The Lord's gracious welcome.
2. "Son, thy sins are forgiven." (1) The Father's tender address; (2) The son's accumulated sins; (3) The Father's forgiving assurance.
3. "Who can forgive sins but one, even God?" (1) Man's greatest necessity; (2) God's greatest boon.

III. THE CONVINCED CAVILERS.

**I. Doubt Rebuked:**

Why reason ye these things in your hearts? (8).
Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts? (Matt. 9 : 4).
Wherefore didst thou doubt? (Matt. 14 : 31).
Neither be ye of doubtful mind (Luke 12 : 29).
He that doubteth is condemned if he eat (Rom. 14 : 23).

**II. Demonstration Granted:**

But that ye may know....(he saith to the sick)....Arise (10, 11).
Take it by the tail:....that they may believe (Exod. 4 : 4, 5).
Let me prove, I pray thee....And God did so (Jud. 6 : 39, 40).
The God that answereth by fire, let him be God (1 Kings 18 : 24).
The very works that I do, bear witness of me (John 5 : 36).

**III. Conviction Reached:**

They were all amazed, and glorified God (12).
Aaron....did the signs....And the people believed (Exod. 4 : 30, 31).
When all the people saw it,....they said, The Lord, he is God (1 Kings 18 : 39).
We know: for no man can do these signs (John 3 : 2).
Thomas....said unto him, My Lord and my God (20 : 28).

1. "Why reason ye these things in your hearts?" (1) Evil reasonings indulged; (2) Evil reasonings detected; (3) Evil reasonings rebuked; (4) Evil reasonings transformed.
2. "Whether is easier?" Christ's omnipotence (1) Displayed in material works; (2) Claimed in spiritual affairs; (3) Felt in personal experiences.
3. "We never saw it on this fashion." The peerless deeds of Jesus: (1) In working miracles; (2) In saving souls.

## LESSON BIBLE READING.

FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

**1. How it is Portrayed:**

Forgiving transgressions (Psa. 32 : 1)
Removing transgressions (Psa. 103 : 12).
Blotting out transgressions (Isa. 43 : 25; 44 : 22).
Covering sin (Psa. 32 : 1; 85 : 2; Rom 4 : 7).
Blotting out sin (Acts 3 : 19).
Casting sins into the sea (Micah 7 : 19).
Remembering sins no more (Heb. 10 : 17).

**2. How it is Secured:**

From God alone (Dan. 9 : 9; Mark 2 : 7).
Through Christ (Mark 2 : 5; Acts 5 : 31).
Through Christ's blood (Matt. 26 : 28; Rom. 3 : 25).
According to the riches of grace (Eph. 1 : 7).
Abundantly (Isa. 55 : 7; Rom. 5:20).
Freely (Isa. 55 : 1; Rom. 3 : 24).
Through faith (Mark 2 : 5; Rom 5 : 1).

## LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The interval between the present lesson and the last one was brief (v. 1 : "after some days"). At this point in the history the account of Matthew is most remarkable in its variation from the chronological order. The account of Luke sustains the order of Mark.

The place was Capernaum (Matt.: "his own city"). The time, according to Robinson, was immediately before the second Passover (the only intervening event being the call of Matthew), probably at the beginning of April, 781, A. D. 28. According to Andrews, the date would be a few weeks later, in the early summer of the same year.

## Beauty in Women's Face.

No cosmetics are so capable of enhancing beauty as the smile of good temper and a desire to please. Beauty of expression is, more than any other form of loveliness, capable of cultivation. A woman may not have perfectly regular features, but her face will be so lit up with the beauty of goodness that she cannot fail to please if she strives to obey the spirit of some such rules as the following, which may be multiplied or diminished according to particular cases:

1. Learn to govern yourself and to be gentle and patient.
2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your own shortcomings and errors.
3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.
4. Remember that valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.
5. Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.
6. Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.
7. Beware of the first disagreement.
8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.
9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.
10. Study the character of each and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.
11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.
12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.
13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.
14. Beware of meddlers and tale bearers.
15. Never charge a bad motive, if a good one is conceivable.
16. Be gentle and firm with children.

The last rule refers to children, but often a husband is far more difficult to manage. If, however, a wife can keep her temper, and persevere in her efforts to please, she will in the end conquer by kindness.

## What a Wife Should Do.

A wife must learn how to form her husband's happiness; in what direction the secret of his comfort lies; she must not cherish his weakness by working upon them, she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices. Her motto must be never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely upon the small stock of patience in man's nature; nor to increase his obstinacy by trying to drive him; never, if possible, to have scenes. I doubt very much if a real quarrel, even if made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and some times, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lastingly. If irritation does occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men even a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild as well as stern men are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted ever to say any thing sarcastic or violent in retaliation. The bitterest repentance must needs follow such an indulgence if she do. Men frequently forget what they have themselves said, but seldom what is uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too, for forbearance in such cases; for, whilst asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong (!) Give a little time, as the greatest boon you can bestow, to the irritated feeling of your husband.

## FARM NOTES.

A MATTER OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO FRUIT-GROWERS—NOTES.—Despite the experiments made at the experiment stations in order to prevent the blight of the pear trees, and to discover a remedy therefor, the disease annually destroys hundreds of orchards and causes heavy loss to fruit-growers. Any light thrown on the matter is always welcomed by those interested, and in this connection the following letter, from Mr. C. S. Russell, Towanda, Pa., may be valuable. He says:

Having myself practiced this method successfully for about twenty-five years, I think I can safely say it is almost a certain cure. I first satisfied myself that the blight was a *bark disease*, originating in the outside bark, and causing it to dry and shrink, so as to stop the circulation of the sap. The inside bark seems to remain healthy until it is pinched by the drying of the outer bark. I found, many years ago, that the first indication of blight was in blood streaks in the bark, that could only be found by hacking or peeling with a knife. If the bark yields to the pressure of the hand it is well to use the knife to ascertain whether there are blood streaks in it, and, if found, the tree cannot be peeled too quick, being careful not to injure the inside bark. I use a large pruning knife for that purpose. I think I have not lost a tree since I commenced this way of treating them, unless it was too far gone before I discovered it; that is, the inside bark was injured. I have trees that were black and brittle all around (but the inside bark was yet alive), that after peeling grew gnely. I have trees in bearing (the last season) that I peeled in the winter. I think with care we can successfully raise pear trees in this climate, although they require close watching. The serious question, however, is: What causes the blight? I think it is caused by an insect stinging the bark. My reason for this belief is the appearance of the red streaks that precede the dark coloring of the bark. They seem to start from a given point and extend each way up and down. May I not be right? What say the nurserymen?

The writer has described the symptoms of blight, and given a remedy that has been tried successfully on the first appearance of blight, and at certain stages, but much depends on the soil and the growth of the tree. That it is a bark disease is true, but it is a matter of dispute regarding its mode of attack and its progress along the bark. Trees have been cut back, below the point of attack, yet the disease appeared lower down. The cause is attributed to the forcing of young trees in growth, but the disease is contagious, attacking every tree in the orchard. The method given by the writer of preventing the spread of the disease by peeling the outer bark is simple, and worthy a trial by others. If the inner bark is peeled, however the tree will be killed.

THOROUGH MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.—Sheep husbandry, to be successful, requires thorough management in all of its details. Neglect one detail and failure, more or less marked, will surely occur. We have known the very best of breeders to fail, simply because they did not feed intelligently. We have known the best of breeders to fail, because they did not breed intelligently; and we have known intelligent breeders and feeders to fail, for the reason they did not get the right kind of sheep to start with or were careless in providing suitable shelter, etc. We must start with good sheep, breed carefully, feed properly and shelter well, if we expect success. We must keep our eyes on the flock. Foot rot often gets a disastrous start in a flock; and so does scab, because the flockmaster has not his eyes upon his flock. The very best treatment of disease is prevention in all cases. But that is especially true with sheep, and at the very first symptom of disease, the flockmaster in consequence of his vigilance should recognize the approach of danger, immediately separate the sick sheep from the well ones and arm himself for the fray.

IMPROPER milking, lazy milking incomplete milking, one-handed milking, forcing dry a perpetual milker, or drying off too soon, or neglect that causes garget, or too seldom relieving the udder, are frequent causes of spoiling a good cow. Indeed, milking a cow is a fine art when properly conducted, and the most important work in the whole dairy business, and the most important element in the individual cow culture.

GOOD sheep, good land and good roots generally go together, at any rate, it is not often that they are very far apart, for wherever land can raise a good crop and is dry enough to carry sheep through winter it must very soon get into good heart and be able to grow almost anything. Many an American ex-shepherd realizes all this, and wishes now that his faith in the future of the abandoned flock had been greater.

AIM to keep the hens always at work and provide plenty of scratching material. Occasionally the yard should be dug up with a hoe or spaded. If at any time odor comes up from the yard spade up the ground or disinfect it. This may be done by adding a gill of carbolic acid (crude) to four gallons of water, and sprinkling the yard with an ordinary watering pot. The poultry-house should never give off odor if properly attended to.

THE buyers of fruit and ornamental trees can hardly be too careful in getting stock grown on land free from quack. The fine underground roots of this pest are often mixed among those of fruit trees, and once planted are difficult to get rid of. Whenever quack grass appears for the first time on a farm it is usually in the orchard, and has been introduced by the purchase of trees without careful examination to see that quack is not mixed with their roots.

THE principal advantage in keeping careful farm acounts is that they enable you to determine what products of the farm are profitable and to discontinue everything that does not pay.

## HOUSEHOLD.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Three fourths of a pound of best chocolate, two quarts of milk, four eggs, flavoring. Boil the milk and sweeten it to taste. Scrape and dissolve the chocolate in a little warm water, then dissolve the milk gradually and mix the whole until very smooth. Now boil it again, stirring constantly until the chocolate is cooked. Beat up the yolks of the eggs and add the chocolate to them, being careful to allow the chocolate time to cool before adding it. Put the whole on the fire in a clean vessel and let it boil till it acquires the consistency of a rich custard. Then pour it into a deep dish. Beat up the whites of the eggs until very light, sweeten them with sifted sugar and flavor with vanilla or almond or any other flavoring to suit the taste. Cook them lightly over boiling water, and ornament the top of the cream with the mixture.

PICKLED CABBAGE.—This, either red or white, is cut into thin slices, and sprinkled with common salt steeped in strong brine, and allowed to lie for one or two days. It is then drained for ten or twelve hours and put into jars. Prepare the spiced vinegar as follows: four pints of strong vinegar, two and a half ounces of salt, one half ounce of bruised black pepper, two and a half ounces of bruised ginger, one quarter ounce of shred mace. Strain, and when cold, add it to strong distilled vinegar. Pour this over the cabbage. Another plan is to steep the sliced cabbage in alum water for ten or twelve hours, and, after draining and drying it, to pour the vinegar on it as before. This process causes the cabbage to eat very fresh and crisp, but it takes longer to mature.

BROWN GRAVY FOR BAKED MEAT. When a thick, brown gravy is desired for baked meat or poultry, after taking up the meat pour out of the pan all but about two tablespoonfuls of the drippings, saving the excess for future use; set the pan over the fire, stir in a heaping tablespoonful of dry flour, mixing it evenly with the brown drippings, when the flour is brown gradually stir in a pint of boiling water, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, continue stirring until the gravy is free from lumps and has boiled for two or three minutes, when it will be ready to use. When there are no brown drippings, melt and brown a tablespoonful of butter with the flour, and then make the gravy after the above method.

MASHED POTATOES WITH BACON.—Cut into a saucepan, in small pieces, one quarter pound of bacon and an onion and place over the fire. Tie together several branches of parsley, one of thyme, two bay leaves, placing within a couple of cloves, and when the onion commences to color place there in the saucepan and pour in one pint of water. Wash, peel and cut into quarters eight potatoes, season with a pinch of pepper and nutmeg, and add these to the contents of the pan. When the potatoes are thoroughly cooked remove the parsley with its seasoning, mash the potatoes well in the pan, and this is prepared.

TO FREE canaries and other birds of insects the following method is recommended by one who says he has successfully practiced it for years: At about dusk cover the cage with a white cloth. During the night the insects will crawl from the birds on to the cloth, where they may be seen running about when the cloth is removed at daybreak. The insects may be killed by putting the cloth into boiling water. A repetition of the process will soon clear away the pests without injuring the birds.

ANGEL COCOANUT CAKE. — Two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, whites of three eggs, and half a cup of milk; flavor with vanilla; bake in jelly cake pans, spread the top of each with thick icing, then the bottom; let dry and sprinkle thickly with cocoanut. Ice all over and sprinkle with cocoanut.

CABINET PUDDING.—Butter a bowl, line it with two unces of raisins, half fill it with slices of bread and butter; beat three eggs, add one pint of milk, one quarter pound of sugar and some nutmeg, pour over the bread and steam for an hour, serve with jam sauce made with one ounce of lump sugar, one quarter pint of water and one tablespoonful of jam; boil five minutes, then strain it.

QUINCE SAUCE. — One cupful of quince preserve, half a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of corn starch, half a cupful of sugar. Mix the starch with a little of the milk, set the rest to boil, when it boils stir in the corn starch and cook for ten minutes, then add the preserve mashed fine and cook five minutes longer, if not sweet enough add sugar and boil five minutes more. Press through a strainer or cheese cloth and serve hot with the pudding.

OATMEAL GEMS.—Soak a cupful of oatmeal over night in a cupful of water. In the morning take one cupful of flour and mix dry with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Mix in the oatmeal, and wet with sweet milk to a stiff batter. Drop into gem pans and bake immediately.

PUFF FRITTERS. — To one pint of milk put eight spoonfuls of flour, mixing well together. Grease a pan well, and in it scald the batter, stirring all the time that it is on the fire. When removed and cold add fourteen eggs well beaten. Mix all together until perfectly smooth, beat until light and drop from a spoon into boiling lard, like other fritters.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Four parsnips boiled and mashed fine, add three well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, butter the size of an egg, one teacup of milk, and salt to taste. Upon a hot buttered griddle drop the mixture, and bake after the style of flannel cakes. Serve quite hot.

## SCIENTIFIC.

*A New* oil light was shown in public near London recently. It is stated that the principal feature of this new light is the mode of evaporizing the oil and preventing its escape in the form of spray, or, in short, the method of obtaining complete combustion. Creosote oil is ordinarily used, and after a small quantity of spirit has been poured on the surface of the oil contained in the well of the lamp, a light is applied, and the radiating covers put on. Compressed air is then turned on, which, passing by means of a small jet through the centre of the flame and over the surface of the oil in the well, forms a high temperature and also produces an induced current, which raises the gas of the heated oil, and at the same time draws in the necessary supply of air to complete perfect combustion and produce a powerful light. The well of the lamp is connected with a tank or reservoir, insuring a constant supply of oil. The flame forced up from the lamp emits no smoke, and the light, though naked, does not dazzle the eyes. The light is chiefly intended for industrial work on a large scale, such as in connection with railways, docks and buildings, when the illumination of large spaces in the open air or under cover is required. Either common creosote oil, crude petroleum, or any other heavy hydro-carbons may be used.


**Cold Waves**

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Although we do not claim Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for rheumatism with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this complaint.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


*There* has lately been invented a new system of synchronism which, it is claimed, will make it cheaper to telegraph messages than to mail them. Dr. J. Harris Rogers, of Washington, D. C., is the inventor, and he claims that the world will be almost revolutionized by his discovery. The new system, Mr. Rogers says, reduces the English alphabet to ten elementary characters. The messages are prepared by means of a machine resembling a typewriter and manipulated in the same manner. With the use of ten keys, one for each character, any desirable message can be written. A test of the new apparatus was held in New York a few days ago, and a message of seventy-six words sent over in twenty-five seconds and printed on a tape in plain Roman characters. The inventor says that he can by this system make one wire do the work that ten do now by the system in vogue.

*London Industries* says that the cement by which many stone buildings in Paris have been renovated is likely to prove useful in repairing the foundations for machinery. The powder which forms the basis of the cement is composed of two parts oxide of zinc, two of crushed hard limestone and one of pulverized grit, together with a certain proportion of ochre as a coloring agent. The liquid with which this powder is to be mixed consists of a saturated solution of six parts of zinc in commercial muriatic acid, to which is added one part of salammoniac, this solution is diluted with two-thirds of its volume of water. A mixture of one pound of the powder to two and one-half pints of the liquid forms a cement which hardens quickly and is of great strength.

*When* a young English Lord, heir to an Earldom, was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, at Victoria, B. C., his physician consulted Sir Andrew Clark in London, at a distance of 6,000 miles, by telegram and cablegram. The two physicians thus talked over the case for three hours. This beats our record, in the method, for though we have had patients under treatment in Australia, New Zealand and China, more than 6,000 miles away, we have never communicated with them by telegraph. The far slower and vastly less expensive facilities of the mails have served us and our patients.

*It* has been questioned, with reason, wether the cheapening of quinine is an unalloyed blessing. Now that it is sold like groceries at general stores, and people are using it ad libitum, in huge doses, for all sorts of ailments, it happens that we see cases of quinine habit and even quinine intoxication, while in minor degree many constitutions are as perceptibly impaired by chronic cinchonism as others are by alcohol or tobacco; tea or coffee. Quinine is not a food, but a drug, which like all drugs, should be used with moderation and judgment.

*The* victims of the dog catchers about New York find their way to a big cage and their death through a dousing in the river. Friendless dogs in Paris are placed in an air-tight cage, and asphyxiated with coal gas in less than three minutes. They die without manifesting any sign of suffering. Legislators in search of some substitute for hanging condemned criminals might consider this method. It would doubtless be as painless as death by electricity, more certain and less shocking.

*Professor Leon Le Fort* believes that the impurity of the air has no injurious effect upon wounds, and that it may be ignored. He believes that wounds will successfully heal if perfect cleanliness is maintained by the surgeon, as to his person, and every thing used by him in his operation.

*Nicotine* is one of the most powerful of the known nerve poisons. It is as virulent as prussic acid. There is no substance known which can counteract its effects; the system either succumbs or survives according to its resisting power.

**LACTATED FOOD**

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

*BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.*

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.

Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

**Baby Portraits.**

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

**It's Easy to Dye WITH DIAMOND DYES**

Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.

*WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.*

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

**RADWAY'S PILLS!**

The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

**PERFECT DIGESTION** will be accomplished by taking one of Radway's Pills every morning, about ten o'clock, as a dinner pill. By so doing

**SICK HEADACHE,**

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cts per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren street, New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC. Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy,


THE other night a lady of the listener's acquaintance happened to be visiting in a household where it is safe to say that "Robert Elsmere" has not been read, because the family are of the extremest sect of orthodoxy. There was a little girl, and after dinner this little girl, having found her way to the visitor's lap, where she sat, big eyed and wistful, the visitor asked:

"Would you like to have me tell you a story?"

"Oh, no," said the child, with a little shudder, "cause God would 'trike you dead if you told a 'tory!"

This anecdote is absolutely true, and yet we send missionaries to Japan and the South Sea Islands.

THE late Reverend Daniel Isaac was both a great wag and a great smoker. "Ah, there you are," cried a lady, who surprised him one day enjoying his pipe, "at your idol again."

"Yes, my dear madam," replied he coolly. "I hope you don't find fault with me, for I ought to be commended, as you see I'm burning it."


**A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.**

*To the Editor*—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Respy.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.


M. Durand refers spontaneous combustion in collieries to the oxidation of iron pyrites in the coal, friction from slipping, and heat of air current.


**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.


He who has learnt and does not teach is like a myrtle in the desert.


Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.


The Sutlej, a large river of British India, with a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles, or about 57 feet per mile, is the fastest flowing river in the world.


**Frazer Axle Grease.**

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.


Silence is beautiful in a wise man, but how much more in a fool!


If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle


HUSBAND—This house is as cold as a barn, all the doors are swinging open, the children yelling, no signs of supper, no—

Wife—Why, my dear, how unreasonable you are. You are absolutely brutal. The idea of talking that way after I've worked like a slave the whole afternoon trying to finish this "Heaven Bless Our Home" motto for the front hall.

HIS OFFENSE.—West Point cadet, to young lady—I am surprised to hear that Corporal Callow has been punished. Did you learn what his offense was, Miss Smith?

Young lady—I believe, Lieutenant Shoulderstrap, that it was conduct unbecoming either an officer or a gentleman, but I have forgotten which.

PARSON—I am astonished, sir, to hear a man with three married daughters say that 'marriage is a failure.'

Citizen—Well, sir, when you have three families beside your own to support you will learn that marriage is a positive bankruptcy.

IT is all right to say that there are as good fish in the sea as ever was caught; but if the fishermen are to be believed, there are better fish in the sea than ever were caught. Somehow the finest fish always manage to drop off before they can be landed.

SIGNS OF AGE.—Young Mr. Sissy—Jest got back from Europe, Jack. Gone two months; had a boss time.

Jack—You show signs of age, Sissy.

"Age?"

"Yes, steerage."

A TRAMP who asked to be sent to jail for twenty-nine days gave as a reason that he was tired and wanted a rest. His last work was "shoveling snow last winter, but it's too cold work.

ROBBIE — Mamma, doesn't it make your hands warm when you spank me?

Mamma—Why, yes, Robbie, it does.

"Wouldn't it do just as well, then, mamma, for you to go and hold them over the register."


Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.


Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.


Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.


Be not provoked when opinions differ from your own.

DISCOURAGING.—A New York gentleman imagines that he has a great talent for painting. He has painted for many years, but with very little success. An old friend called at the would-be artist's studio, not long since, and said candidly:

"Why don't you stop spoiling canvas and wasting good paint?"

"I'm not discouraged," was the reply; "in a few years more I may eclipse Raphael."

"Eclipse Raphael," sneered the candid old friend; "why, you are forty years old at least, and nobody has bought one of your pictures yet. Don't you know that at your age Raphael had been dead five years?"

"By the way, Frank," said a friend of the eminent Chicago statesman, as the two met for a moment in a Washington cold tea restaurant, "you didn't attend the concert last night. You missed a good thing. I think I never heard anything better rendered than that overture to the 'Caliph of Bagdad' and—"

"Overtures to the Caliph of Bagdad! exclaimed the eminent Chicago statesman, thickly, bringing his fist down on the counter with a force that scattered cloves, popcorn and coffee in all directions; "if the Caliph of Bagdad's got any business with the 'Nited States, let him make the overtures himself, b'gosh."

"I'M going to leave, mum."

"What for? I am sure I have done all the work myself, in order to keep a girl."

"Well, mum, ther work's not done to suit me."


**Card of Thanks.**

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.


It is far better to be sometimes deceived than to be always suspicious.


**Rupture cure guaranteed by** Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.


The Russian War Department proposes to make use of telephones in communicating with the fortresses of the empire.


**S.S.S.** TRADE MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism, which was caused by the poisonous minerals.

GEO. BOVELL, 2622 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few ones, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for Books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Ely's Cream Balm.

Price 50 Cents.

WILL CURE

**CATARRH**

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS, 56 Warren st., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

**DETECTIVES**

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions as our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

2 611

**Take Shammo's Anti-Billious Pills**

if you suffer from disordered LIVER or KIDNEY. If from LIABILITY, or a broken down SYSTEM generally, send for SHAMMO'S COLUMBINE ELIXIR. A Tonic that will reach the root of the evil, and not only arrest its progress, but eradicate all traces of it. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

DR. I. R. SHAMMO,
2218 N. 15TH ST., PHILA., PA.

Consultations free in English and German.

**CHEAPEST FARMS** in Virginia, and finest climate in the world. 375 acres, large brick mansion, 40 servants' dwellings; barns, &c.; a mile of new board fence; county town within a mile; only $6,000, worth $10,000. Also 50 acres with good buildings and vineyard, only $1,200, worth $2,000. This appears but once. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

**OPIUM HABIT** positively cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES.** A sure relief for Asthma. Price 50 cts., of mail. E. W. ROWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

**Blair's Pills,** Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 72 pills. 1 Pills.

**FARMS!** We want to buy several in this locality. CURTIS & WARNER, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents wanted. 1 to 4 sold 30 new articles; all or one sample free. L. S. Marshall, Lockport N. Y.

**GOLD** Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



**What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!**

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks Experience of a Prominent Citizen

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1896.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, FARMERS' SAW MILL. $60

Write for circulars.

With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Work. Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

**WANTED:**

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

**LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.**

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

International Publishing & Printing Co.

528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

**Big G** Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Trade Mark. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

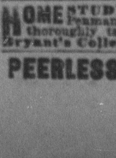
D. B. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists, $1.00.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **DR. LOBB** BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

**FITS** STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS & FRAUDS.



**KILLED,** HORSES RAN AWAY! Lines never under Horses' Feet.

Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Four styles—Gold, Nickel, 2 Japan Finish. Retail for $2.1[illegible]. The 4 samples by mail $1. If not as represented, return by mail, money refunded. Agents make $150 to $350 monthly. Agents wanted. Terms free.

Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

**CONSUMPTION**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC.** LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS

MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR maps and publications with Maps describing the Resources, Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Sent free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

**ASTHMA CURED** German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Secures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE. German Pro. X. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE.**

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

**SALESMEN** Wanted for our new 3-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**HOME STUDY.** Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**PEERLESS DYES** Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions,and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JAN. 24, 1889.


## THE KEYSTONE STATE.

### NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

**Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.**

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 19.—Thomas Hague, of Coal Run, a small mining village three miles east of this place, was whipped by White Caps Thursday night and thrown into a creek with a rope around his body and kept submerged until he was almost dead. Three miners on their way home from work approached the spot where the outrage was being perpetrated and were compelled to stay on the scene until the White Caps executed their vengeance, the leader informing the miners that one of the band had noticed Hague early in the evening attempting to commit an assault on a girl coming to Shamokin. Great excitement prevails in this place and Coal Township.

Yesterday morning a number of town people received warnings to stop indulging in drunkenness, gamblinge, etc., or they would receive a visit from the White Caps.

On the outskirts of Milton, the night before, two white men and a negro were taken from their cabin, tied to trees, and received a terrible lashing from a number of masked men calling themselves White Caps.

**Indicted for the Mud Run Disaster.**

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 19.—The grand jury in the Mud Run cases returned true bills of indictment against Major, the engineer, and Hannigman, a flagman. The cases against Conductors Terry and Keithline, and the lookouts, Mulherne and Pohl, were ignored, the costs being placed upon the county. The court adjourned the case to the special term.

**Infanticide and Suicide.**

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Jan. 17.—Mrs. John Geer, wife of a lumberman, killed her babe and then shot herself with a revolver at Sunshine, Wayne county, Pa. She left a note stating that she loved her husband dearly, and requested to be buried in the same coffin with her babe. No reason is assigned for the act.

**The Pittsburg Bank Wreck.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—There are no new developments by the continued investigation of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank failure. President Sorg states, however, that the amount of the embezzlement charged against ex-Cashier Voight—$148,000—will be increased when the examination of the books is completed. It is stated also that others outside of the bank will be found to have been implicated in its wreck. Ex-Cashier Voight was interviewed at the county jail, but would make no statement for publication. He positively refused to admit or deny that he took any of the bank's money. He said: "I have no money with which to employ counsel. I shall make a statement before the court at the time of my trial and let it go at that. I do not expect to get bail. I was with the bank nineteen years, and helped to start that institution."

The hearing of the case will be before Alderman Schafer next Tuesday.

**Bunnell's Bank Closed.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 17.—The bank of Congressman Frank C. Bunnell, at Tunkhannock, has been forced to suspend, owing to an unprecedented run, due to a rumor that an execution for $40,000 had been issued against the bank, which Mr. Bunnell was unable to meet. The depositors were largely farmers. They became alarmed and withdrew their deposits. The bank, whose deposits did not aggregate over $100,000, paid $30,000 in a single day and then closed its doors. Mr. Bunnell says the depositors will not lose anything, and that the bank will reopen as soon as it bridges over this temporary difficulty. Mr. Bunnell is loyally supported by the business men of Tunkhannock.

**Suicide of an Assistant City Clerk.**

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 16.—M. A. Bain, acting assistant city clerk, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

**Three Buildings Burned.**

LANCASTER, Jan. 17.—The large mill of R. Doner, situated in Colora township, was destroyed, as was a large barn and tobacco shed of George Sherr, near Penn Hill. Both buildings were insured, but for nothing like their value.

**The Legislature.**

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—Tuesday's session of the house was uninteresting. The feature of the day was the passage of the bill to provide for the commencement of the terms of office of councilmen, constables and school directors in new wards, on its first reading.

The senate was equally dull. A few reports were read and bills introduced; that was all.

In the senate Wednesday Senator Cooper introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to that part of the constitution relating to the qualification of voters. It dispenses with the necessity of the payment of a county tax, and makes thirty days' residence in a district sufficient instead of sixty.

In the house on Wednesday the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Gentner (Philadelphia) and Johnston (Cameron) as trustees of the Soldiers' home at Erie for two years. Adjourned.

Mr. Stewart's soldiers' bill (an amendment to the act giving preference of appointment to veterans, and providing penalties of $500 and six months' imprisonment for violation of its provisions) stirred up a lively debate in the house Thursday. The bill passed second reading. Many bills were introduced and a number of reports made.

Only routine business was transacted in the senate Thursday. The adjournment was until Tuesday night.

In the house Friday the following bill was reported from committee with a negative recommendation:

To amend the Sunday law of 1794 so as to allow druggists to sell soda water and articles other than drugs on Sundays. Also bills requiring coroners to hold inquests on fires and collect statistics of the same.

The following anti-"White Cap" bill was read in place and referred:

By Mr. Fow—To prevent intimidation by letters, circulars, posters or otherwise, as follows: "That if any person or persons shall send, deliver, utter, publish, post or circulate any letter, bill, circular, poster or card threatening the person or persons to whom such letter, bill, circular, poster or card is sent, delivered, addressed or named therein with bodily harm, or with a view or intent, by means of such letter, circular, poster or card, to cause such person or persons to remove from his or their present residence, every such offender shall be punished by three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine."

The adjournment was until Monday night.

## ASSAILED BY GERMANS.

### Indignities to American Citizens at Samoa.

### ENGLAND MAY TAKE A HAND.

**The Flag of Our Union Torn Down and American Citizens Arrested in Neutral Waters—Officers of a British Vessel Also Shot At—The Vandalia Sails.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The following important news from Samoa was received here by the steamship Alameda, which arrived from Apia:

Some sailors on the night of Dec. 18, from the German men of war Adler, Alsa and Eber, attacked Mataafa's soldiers, under the direction of the German consul and Capt. Fritz, the German naval officer in port. In the encounter twenty-two German sailors were killed and thirty-two wounded.

The German war ships since then have burned the American houses and torn down the United States flags, besides seizing some of the American citizens in neutral waters of Apia harbor and taking them as prisoners on board the German men of war.

The captain and lieutenant of an English man of war were also shot at by the boat's crew of a German man of war.

Yesterday afternoon the man of war Vandalia left Mare Island navy yard, in this harbor, bound for the Samoan Islands, the present seat of warlike disturbances.

The San Francisco Examiner prints a long letter from its correspondent at Apia, which describes the assault made by the Germans and their repulse, and pictures in detail the firing on the American flag and American houses and the assault as made on the American residents.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Auckland announces that the German gunboat Eber arrived from the Samoan Islands. The Eber reports that the fighting had ceased when she left Apia, and that the German consulate and two German stores adjoining had been destroyed by fire.

This news from Samoa causes commotion in the foreign office at Berlin, and is beginning to attract the attention of the British government. There is an apparent contradiction between the reports received via San Francisco and those via Auckland, the former having it that three American houses were burned by the Germans, and the latter that the German consul's residence and two German houses adjoining were destroyed, presumably by Mataafa's people. It is probable, however, that both accounts are correct, that brought by the German gunboat Eber to New Zealand being necessarily of a later date, as that vessel was reported to be still at Apia when the steamer Alameda, which brought the news to San Francisco, left the islands.

Mataafa had threatened to destroy German property if the Germans continued to fire upon his people, and in all likelihood he had occasion to carry his threat into execution after the burning of the American houses in Matagafele by the Germans.

England is quite as much interested as the United States in the affair, now that British property and subjects are imperiled. In the absence of official or authentic advices from the scene of disturbance the British government has not followed the course of the United States in taking decided action, but it is reported that Lord Salisbury has assured Mr. Phelps, the American minister, that England will cordially co-operate with the United States in putting a stop to German aggression in Samoa if international law and treaty stipulations have been violated.

## A MAD MINISTER'S FRENZY.

**He Threatens to Kill His Family and Set His House on Fire.**

FAIRFIELD, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Rev. Mr. Lockwood, pastor of the Reformed church, while suffering from acute dementia on Sunday night, made a horrible attempt to burn up his family. The wife and children, owing to his wild threats to kill them, barricaded themselves in a portion of the house. The madman then went from room to room and kindled a fire in the middle of each. As the floors and furniture blazed up, he made threats to brain the members of his family if they attempted to escape. When the fire was almost upon them a neighbor, attracted by the flames, gave an alarm. The people quickly gathered, secured the maniac and rescued the family. The parsonage was consumed. Steps will be taken immediately to have the clergyman confined in the Morris Plains asylum.

**Suicide of a Massachusetts Politician.**

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Hon. Charles J. Brooks, aged 43, a well known lawyer of this city, shot himself dead in the toilet room of the Quincy house, owing probably to financial reverses in a recent hotel venture and ill health. Mr. Brooks has served in the state senate and was a member of last year's common council, to which he was re-elected this year. He leaves a widow, his second wife, whom he married about five months ago.

**Explosion of an Oil Tank in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—At South Chicago a Standard Oil company tank on the east of the town burst, letting loose about 1,500,000 gallons of oil. Nearly twenty acres are partially submerged. Much alarm is felt for fear the oil may become ignited, in which case there would necessarily be a great destruction of property. The loss to the oil company is about $8,000.

**A Campaign Damage Suit.**

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The men injured by exploding bombs during a Republican procession at Chelsea, Sept. 26, and relatives of those killed have sued the twenty-four members of the ward and city Republican committees for damages. This is a test case to determine whether there is any responsibility in cases of the kind.

**The West Virginia Deadlock Broken.**

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Last evening the senate deadlock was broken by the election of R. S. Carr as president, ten Democrats and six Republicans voting for him. As soon as his election was announced the senate adjourned. One hundred and twenty-six ballots were taken before the result was reached.

**Shot His Wife in a Jealous Fit.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—During a fit of jealous anger Thomas Preston, aged 24, shot his wife Sallie, aged 19, at the residence of her mother. Mrs. Preston lies in a critical condition at the hospital. Preston, who was captured shortly afterward, was lodged in the station house.

**After the Illegal Voters.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Forty-seven indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury, making a total of seventy-seven. All of the indictments are for violations of the election laws, and the work of investigating has not been completed.

## ARKELL'S IMPRESSION OF HARRISON.

**The President-Elect a Fluent Talker and Thoroughly Posted.**

CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 17.—Ex-Senator Arkell and party have returned from Indianapolis. Senator Arkell was asked by a reporter to give the object and result of the trip and the impression he received of the president-elect. The senator replied as follows:

"We went to Indianapolis on the invitation of Gen. Harrison, and had no other motive than to present to Gen. Harrison a disinterested statement of the Republican situation in New York and speak in the interest of the solidarity of the party. The usual impression is that Mr. Harrison is a polite but reticent man, courteous but impenetrable. So far as our experience is concerned this would be a misinterpretation of his character. He discussed with great copiousness and clearness the New York situation, and by evident indication, without statement, left the impression that he was not only elected president, but proposed so to be. That this state will receive recognition seems placed beyond doubt, but what portfolio, and to whom tendered, is to be shown in the future. Inferences might be drawn from the conversation. It would not, however, be just to crystallize a conjecture into a statement. That is the prerogative of the gentleman who has so far carefully kept his own counsel, and kept it without assistance."

## THE SOUTH PENN ROAD.

**Differences Have Been Settled and It Will Be Promptly Completed.**

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The Chronicle-Telegraph publishes a positive statement to the effect that the trouble caused by the Pittsburg stockholders of the South Penn railway who hitherto refused to sign no longer exists, as they have all signed the Carnegie agreement except H. C. Frick, and he has declared that he will sign when the Vanderbilts do the same, which will be done early next week.

D. Herbert Hostetter, who has just returned from the east, said: "The South Penn matter is at last settled. Messrs. W. W. Watson, B. F. Jones, Sellers McKee and all the other Pittsburgers except H. C. Frick and E. M. Ferguson have signed the new agreement. Messrs. Frick and Ferguson have agreed to sign early next week, when the Vanderbilts do. This removes all the friction, and means that the road will be completed. There will be a meeting soon of the South Penn people, when all details will be settled and a programme agreed upon."

Other Pittsburg members of the South Penn syndicate fully corroborated all that Mr. Hostetter said, and expressed the same hopes he did.

## A FORTUNE IN A TRUNK.

**Henry J. Van Duyne, of Pine Brook, Finds a Bonanza.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Ex-Judge John L. Johnson is in New Orleans with Mr. Henry J. Van Duyne, of Pine Brook, settling the estate of his brother, Abraham Van Duyne, who died in that city week before last.

Abraham was a prominent citizen of New Orleans of years gone by, but of late had been leading a very retired life. He was a native of Pine Brook, but cast his lot in business in the Crescent city. From 1840 to 1856 he conducted a large coal business, and afterwards, up to 1880, was engaged in gauging coal for different concerns in that city. He then retired to private life, dividing his time between New Orleans and New Jersey. He had reached a ripe old age—somewhere in the seventies.

When the succession was opened little was known of the financial condition of the estate, but in taking the inventory it was discovered that the succession was valued at almost $100,000. In one of the trunks in the room of the deceased $5,000 in greenbacks and about $60,000 in stocks were found.

**Death of Ex-Minister Bell.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Isaac Bell, Jr., ex-United States minister to the Netherlands, died at St. Luke's hospital. At his bedside were his wife, his mother, his brothers, Lewis and Edward Bell, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Berkley. Mr. Bell was conscious up to a short time before death, knew his friends and frequently conversed with them. He was aware that he was near his end.

ISAAC BELL, JR.

The funeral has been fixed for to-morrow at 11 a. m. at Trinity, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiating.

**An Unexpected Resignation.**

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 22.—The Rev. A. J. Sullivan, who was engaged last September to preach in the First Congregational church here, astonished his congregation by reading his resignation. Not even the church committee had an inkling of his intention. Mr. Sullivan gave as his reason the fact that he did not know when he came here that the church was independant of the Congregational conferences; that the church does not now seem disposed to grant his request to return to the conference and install him as settled pastor, and finally, that his wife's health makes his resignation imperative. It will undoubtedly be accepted.

**Intercollegiate Baseball Schedule.**

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The official schedule of games for the Intercollegiate Baseball league is as follows: April 27, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; May 4, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton; May 8, Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven; May 11, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton; May 18, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; May 25, Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven; May 30, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Harvard; June 1, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Harvard; June 8, Harvard vs. Yale, at Harvard; June 15, Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven; June 22, Yale vs. Harvard, at Harvard; June 25, Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.

**Killed by a Chair Pulling Idiot.**

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 22.—As the inmates of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' home were sitting down to supper last evening, John Quinlan, of Philadelphia, pulled the chair out from under Louis Bachler, of Mahone City, who fell heavily upon the floor. Blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and he died in a few minutes. Quinlan is wild with grief, and has been placed in jail to prevent him from harming himself.

**Desperate Wrestling Match.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 22.—Pierre defeated Sorakichi by two out of three falls in a catch as catch can match last night. The contest was a desperate one, the men striking each other blows in their anger. Pierre choked the Jap in the second bout till blood came from the nostrils, and these tactics weakened Sorakichi so that he lost both this and the third event.

## INHUMAN PARENTS.

**A Bayonne Colored Boy Hung Up by His Thumbs to Starve.**

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 22.—William Jackson and Fanny, his wife, a colored couple of Bayonne, were tried in the court of sessions in Jersey City yesterday for cruelty to their 6-year-old boy. Policeman Yore testified that he was passing Jackson's house on the evening of Dec. 22. The night was bitter cold. He stepped into the yard to shield himself from the wind, and he heard some one moaning in the house. He knocked at the door and asked: "Who's there?"

"It's me," wailed a voice.

"Open the door," said Yore.

"I can't; I'm tied," said the voice.

The moaning continued and Yore burst open the door. The room was dark, and he walked against some one partly suspended from a beam. He got a light and found the boy hanging by a rope which had been tied around his waist and also around his thumbs. His toes just touched the floor. Yore cut the rope and released the boy, who crawled to a raw potato which was lying on the floor near by, and began to eat it ravenously.

He said his father and mother had tied him, and he also said that his father had tried to burn him up. His hands and feet were all blistered.

Mrs. Mooney, a neighbor of the Jacksons, testified that she had seen Jackson and his wife beat the boy. Once she saw the mother drive the boy out of the house naked, although the day was very cold.

Dr. Luce testified that the boy, when he was discovered, was emaciated, and was, in fact, nearly starved.

Mrs. Jackson, in her own behalf, testified that the boy was incorrigible, and that she had to tie him when she left the house. She did not deny that she had tied him up with her husband's assistance, or that she had starved him.

Prosecutor Winfield said that he did not think it necessary to say anything, and the jury convicted the pair without leaving their seats. Judge Lippincott sentenced them to the penitentiary for nine months each. The boy was sent to the almshouse. He is a bright little fellow.

## NEW JERSEY EDITORS.

**They Elect Officers and Vote Against Joining the National Association.**

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial association convened at the State Street house. Alfred M. Heston, of Atlantic City, was in the chair. The treasurer's report showed an increase of the balance on hand of over $1,300.

The following officers were reported by the nominating committee and approved: President, Thomas B. Applegate, Hightstown; vice president, first district, C. O. D. McGrath, Camden; second district, J. Howard Clothier, Mount Holly; third district, Hugh Boyd, New Brunswick; fourth district, Clark Pierson, Lambertville; fifth district, Frederick Bardon, Madison; sixth district, F. W. Baldwin, Orange; seventh district, E. Gardner, Bayonne; secretary, Charles Bechtel, Trenton; treasurer, James S. Yard, Freehold; executive committee, Sinnickson Chew, Camden; A. A. Vance, Morristown; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick; Louis S. Hyer, Rahway, and James S. Yard, Freehold.

The following new members were elected to the association: B. F. Laddy, Vineland; James D. Carpenter, Woodbury; Joseph C. Kingdon, Mount Holly; C. D. Hornblower, Woodbury; George W. McCowan, Bridgeton; Frederick B. Applegate, Hightstown; John Ulrich, Plainfield; Charles C. McBride, Elizabeth, and Rev. R. C. Halleck, Tenant.

Capt. Stahl's motion to join the national body was lost by a vote of 13 to 12. After the meeting an elaborate dinner was served.

## M'PHERSON RENOMINATED.

**Ex-Governor Abbett Defeated for the Senate by a Vote of 25 to 18.**

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The joint Democratic caucus nominated John R. McPherson for United States senator by 25 votes to 18 for Leon Abbett.

Those voting for McPherson were: Adrian, Baker, Bigelow, Bogert, Cutler, Davis, Donnelly, Edwards, Fagan, Farrell, Francois, Hudspeth, Kallach, Kane, Klotz, Mallon, Naughwright, Newell, O'Neil, Pfeiffer, Potts, Smith, Trimmer, Werts and Wyckoff.

Those voting for Abbett were: Bale, Daronde, Everitt, Feeney, Heppenheimer, Higgins, A. A. Hoovey, Keys, Marsh, Martin, McDermit, Matchler, Norton, Patterson, Schmelz, Scuroth, Trier, Weidenmayer.

The representatives of the liquor interest went into the caucus quietly, and did not bolt, as they had threatened. The local option question was not touched upon.

**Sailors Lost in the Storm.**

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The crew of the tug Morse, ashore and a total loss on Harding's ledge, were landed safely by the Hull life saving crew, except Herman Carleton, a fireman, who was drowned while trying to reach shore in a small boat. Two seamen of the barge Josephine, which the Morse had in tow, were drowned. Capt. Laund, of the barge Banyan, also in tow, was saved. His crew went down with the barge. The Josephine is also a total wreck. The crew of the Banyan, who were lost, numbered four. Two men were lost from the Josephine—Peter Bergen, steward, and Charles Burchescon. The captain and mate managed to get ashore by clinging to fragments of wreckage. They had a severe experience. The rescue of the seventeen men from the Morse makes a total of forty-five lives saved by the heroes of Hull this winter.

**Mrs. Gould's Will.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The will of Mrs. Helen D. Gould, the wife of Jay Gould, was filed yesterday afternoon with Proctor Clerk Tinney. It was executed Nov. 6, 1887, and the executors are Jay Gould and the decedent's brother, Samuel D. Miller, Jr. She bequeaths all her wearing apparel, jewelry and silverware to her two daughters, Helen M. and Anna Gould. The will sets apart a fund of $30,000 for each of the children. It is to be invested by the executors and the securities deposited with the United States Trust company for safe keeping. The income is to be paid to each child for life. Upon the death of either, the principal is to go to his or her issue. All the real and personal property is divided between the children, share and share alike.

**New Jersey Vital Statistics.**

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The death rate in this city for the past year was 19.64 per 1,000 inhabitants. The death rate in the other principal cities in the state is as follows: Atlantic City, 29.34; Harrison, 28.50; Hoboken, 28.18; Perth Amboy, 27.41; Paterson, 27.17; Newark, 27.02; Bayonne, 26.38; Jersey City, 25.93; Orange, 24.49; Elizabeth, 23.28; Gloucester City, 23.13; Camden, 22.79; Plainfield, 23.31; Millville, 21.65; Burlington, 21.46; Rahway, 20.41; Long Branch, 20.04; New Brunswick, 19.28; Morristown, 18.95; Bridgeton, 17.59; Bordentown, 16.56; Phillipsburg, 13.28.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It is doubtful if very many Philadelphians even know the extent and importance of its clientage and the results of its training, outside of the facts that may be gleaned from the roll of students annually published. Send and get one of its Annual Announcements and a copy of its Commencement Proceedings, that you may be introduced to it, and establish a speaking acquaintance with its results. Address,

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY,

—No, 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.—

At the above place you will find first class

—L-U-N-C-H P-A-R-L-O-R-S,—

For ladies and gentlemen where Hot Coffee and Meals can be had at all hours of the day.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Always on hand and served in all styles. We keep a first class Bakery, well supplied with

FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES CONFECTIONERY, TROPICAL FRUITS, Etc.

When in Bellefonte, visit

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY.
Nov18m

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine. FREE

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, red | $ 100 | Oats new | 25 |
| Wheat, white | 95 | Rye | 55 |
| Corn | 52 | Barley, No. 1 | 45 |
| Wheat, new | 100 | | |

FLOUR AND FEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Pat. Flour | $ 5 | Bran per ton | 20 00 |
| Best Roller Flour | 5 10 | Bran, retail, cwt. | 1 10 |
| 2d Best Roll'r Flour | 4 80 | Middlings retail | 1 20 |
| Middlings per ton | 22 00 | Chop retail | 1 30 |

HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash prices paid for hides at

SPANGLER & Cos.,
Centre Hall, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


# HARRISON'S DIPLOMACY.

## He Fills All Visitors with the Hope of Uncertainty.

## A FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

**So He Announces Himself to an Advance Agent of a Candidate for Public Printer. Labor to be Fully Recognized in Public Appointments—Variety of Visitors.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—New York wants the public printing office, and half a score of Hoosier aspirants for the place stand aghast at the audacity of the east. If they knew all that Gen. Harrison said yesterday to C. K. Michael, of Brooklyn, a Typographical union man, they would tremble as well as stand aghast. Mr. Michael came here in the interest of Mr. Lewis Payne, who is foreman in The New York Press office, and who wants to be public printer. Mr. Michael called upon Gen. Harrison during the afternoon, and had a thirty-five minute talk with him.

He told Gen. Harrison that Mr. Payne was a solid man with the typographical union, and intimated that the candidacy was indorsed by the New York branches of the national union. He came away happy, not only over what he thought were the good chances of Mr. Payne, but over some remarks that Gen. Harrison made to him upon the subject of organized labor that were rather unexpected and very interesting.

Mr. Michael was very discreet in speaking of these remarks, and refused to quote them, but he said the substance was that Gen. Harrison told him that in making his appointments in government offices he proposed to recognize organized labor whenever it was practicable to do so, and that in such appointments as that of public printer personal considerations would have no weight whatever in determining the choice of the man.

Another thing that Mr. Michael says Gen. Harrison said was that, in his opinion, the qualifications necessary to enable a man to properly fill the office of public printer were equal to those required for a place in the cabinet. Mr. Michael did not seem to think this remark at all discouraging so far as Mr. Payne's chances are concerned. There is no doubt that, if lived up to, it will be the death knell to the ambitions of Col. William Holloway and Capt. Meredith, and even to those of Editor Brown, the son-in-law of Riley McKeen.

After his visit at Gen. Harrison's house, Mr. Michael was entertained at a banquet by a party of Indianapolis printers, and was sent home on an early evening train.

L. Bradford Prince, formerly a justice of the supreme court in New Mexico, and a lecturer and writer on topics connected with that part of the country, called upon Gen. Harrison and unfolded to him his views upon the admission of New Mexico. He thinks that the territory ought to be let in.

A far western visitor, who probably counted for more than the ex-justice, was George Christ, the member of the Republican national committee from Arizona. He was on his way to New York, and he talked Federal patronage and the Mormon question into Gen. Harrison for some time. The Mormons are coming over from Utah into Arizona at a rate that is alarming the other inhabitants, and Mr. Christ thinks something ought to be done. Incidentally he thinks that George Christ is the best man in the world to control the Federal offices in Arizona. He did not put it to Gen. Harrison in just that way, however. What he said was to the effect that "broken down politicians have been pastured out by recent administrations upon our territory, and all think it is time that our own people should be placed in charge of affairs."

Delegate-elect Carter, of Montana and Delegate-elect Matthews, of Dakota, both on their way to Washington, told Gen. Harrison they had little faith in the prospects of the admission bills before the present congress, and want a special session to be called to admit the territories in time for them to have representatives at the regular session next December.

Hugo Ziemann, of Chicago, came to see Gen. Harrison upon business which may have an important bearing on the success of the next administration. Mr. Ziemann is steward of the Richelieu hotel in Chicago, and he says he cares not who make up the cabinet so long as he can make the dinners. With his dinners, he is sure that Gen. Harrison's digestion will never get off the track and his liver never go back on him; and, with these conditions, he believes that Gen. Harrison couldn't be anything but a cheerful and popular president, if he tried. It is not known what success he attained.

**A Grand Theatrical Enterprise.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The burning of the St. Paul Grand Opera house has developed a new theatrical scheme. Joseph J. McCaddon, the resident partner of Kohl, Middleton & Co., heads a St. Paul company which will build a new theatre in St. Paul and buy one in Minneapolis on which they now have an option. The company is called the Twin City Opera House company. The capital stock is $50,000. The St. Paul theatre is to be modeled after the Casino, in New York, and will cost $200,000. Work will begin as soon as the weather permits and will be finished by Sept. 15.

**Capture of a Noted Crook.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—Two well dressed men, who some days ago registered at the New Denison as Charles Howland and Charles S. Thompson, were arrested last night, and the police believe they have made an important capture. They were observed loitering about the Indianapolis National bank, and the bank officials, becoming alarmed, notified the police. A detective has recognized one of them as "Dutch Lou," of Cincinnati, formerly of Pittsburg, a famous bank crook, who belonged to the Patsey Hanley gang.

**Tried a "Corner" and Got Left.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The Journal's Winnipeg, Man., special says: "Seofield, the St. Charles, Minn., grain merchant, who failed last week, has arrived here. He says that he tried to work a corner in barley, and that some of the boys got the "drop on him," and regards the whole affair as a good joke. He says he felt a little nervous about the matter and came up here to rest until matters have quieted down a little.

**The Grand Jury Warned by White Caps.**

ROCKPORT, Ind., Jan. 21.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here over a White Cap warning received by the grand jury. The notice, which was prepared in the usual style, was tacked over the door of the grand jury room, and warned the members of that body to "Walk straight or git."

**A Drop in Pew Rentals.**

BROOKLYN, Jan 23.—The highest bid for a pew at the auction of seats in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle last night was $500, against $700 last year.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

**Events of the Day Boiled Down for the Benefit of Busy Readers.**

C. Rosenbaum, a New York jeweler, at 15 John street, claims that $1,000 worth of diamonds were stolen from his bag at the Rockville house, Rockville, Conn., during the night. He arrived on the 8:30 p. m. train and went to the hotel, where he left the bag unlocked, but strapped, in the hotel office for safekeeping. In the morning, on opening the bag at a local jeweler's, he discovered that a small paper box containing the diamonds was missing. No clew has been found of the thief.

Thomas Carson, a Boston fresco painter, has been awarded $20,000 for injuries received in the Bussey Bridge disaster about a year ago.

The West Virginia senatorial deadlock is still unbroken.

Reports that Pueblo, Colo., is overrun with smallpox are denied from there.

The annual business meeting of the American Poultry association is being held at Buffalo, N. Y., President Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., in the chair.

The Massachusetts state senatorial contest, Fall River district, has been decided in favor of Robert Howard, secretary of the spinners' union.

About two hundred persons partook of the fourteenth annual dinner of the Associated Pioneers of California in New York, and many speeches recalling the days of "49" were made.

Dr. J. Miller Junkin, of Easton, Pa., who attained prominence at the time of Garfield's death by the fact that he alone of all the physicians who gave views on the case was proved by the autopsy to have correctly stated the location of the fatal bullet, died suddenly of apoplexy.

The thermometer registered 60 degs. above zero at Biddeford, Me., Friday, and one of the oldest ice men put in his time plowing on his farm.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey state board of agriculture will be held at the state house, in Trenton, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1.

George W. Reed, aged 70 years, a large stockholder in The Brooklyn Eagle, and one of the editorial staff of the paper, died at his home in New Brunswick. His funeral will be held in Brooklyn Sunday.

The Grand opera house was totally burned at St. Paul, Minn., and the court block adjoining badly injured. Total loss, $100,000.

Hippolyte writes a friend and countryman in New York that he has bought an English man of war, which will soon arrive, and will then proceed to blow Legitime's navy out of the water, capture Port au Prince and all of Legitime's crowd and appoint said friend consul at New York.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has commuted the sentence of Mary Garret to imprisonment for life. She was to have been hung next Thursday.

W. F. Krumsaudahl, clerk for Ingalls & Co., Springfield, Mass., and proprietor of The Beobachter, a German newspaper at Holyoke, is under arrest for embezzling $1,700 from the firm.

The rear car of a Boston and Lowell train jumped the track as the train was pulling out of Nashua, N. H., bumped into a locomotive and overturned it. The passengers were badly frightened and considerably shaken up, but none were hurt.

Joy reigns in Montreal. Over three feet of snow has fallen, and the carnival people are in high spirits, as the weather and everything else is now favorable. Accommodation at the leading hotels is being rapidly secured, principally by Bostonians and New Yorkers.

Ross, collector of customs at Halifax, has been dismissed for allowing the captain of an American fishing schooner, which had put in for repairs, to tranship his cargo to the United States.

Syracuse has got rid of the smallpox, the quarantine has been raised from the penitentiary, and the 100 convicts whose terms have expired are being released in batches of fifteen daily.

Lord Lucan has offered his tenants in County Mayo release from all other arrears in rent on condition that they pay one year's back rent.

At the instance of Bishop Williams, the trustees of Trinity college will ask the Connecticut legislature to repeal the requirement that the bishop of the diocese shall be chancellor of the college and president of the board of trustees. The bishop thinks it better for the president of the college to be also president of the board.

The Indianapolis Baseball club has gone into insolvency and surrendered its franchise. Creditors will receive fifty cents on the dollar. What will become of the franchise is not known.

## TRADE BULLETIN.

**New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 2½ and the lowest 2 per cent. Exchange closed firm; posted rates, 4.83½@4.83½; actual rates, 4.86@4.86¼ for 60 days and 4.88¾@4.89 for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 119 bid; 4s, coup., 127¼ bid; 4½s, do.; 109 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 112¼@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@122; Centrals, 113@117.

Aside from a few special stocks there was no general movement in values. Prices at midday were, however, generally fractionally higher than on Saturday. The market was less active during the afternoon, and prices at the close were but little changed from those cufrent at midday. The sales for the day amounted to 224,953 shares.

**General Markets.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Closed quiet and easier; fine grades of winter, $2.35@2.90; do. spring, $2.15@2.70; superfine winter, $3.15@3.40; do. spring, $2.15@2.70; extra No. 2 winter, $3.50@3.90; do. spring, $3.35@3.85; city mill extras, $5@5.25, for West Indies. Southern flour quiet; trade and family brands, $3.75@5.40.

WHEAT—Options were dull and irregular, closing ¼@½c. lower. Spot lots closed firm. Spot sales of No. 1 red at $1.05@1.07; extra red, $1.02@1.05; No. 2 red, 97@98c.; No. 3 red, 92c.; No. 1 white, $1.02@1.03; state white, $1.02@1.03; No. 2 red winter, Jan., 97c.; do., Feb., 97¾c.; do., March, 99c.; do., May, $1.01¾.

CORN—Options were fairly active and easier, closing ¼@½c. lower. Spot lots closed a shade easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 44c.; steamer mixed, 41½@41¾c.; steamer white, 42¾c.; steamer yellow, 42@42¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Jan., 44¾c.; do., Feb., 44¼c.; do., March, 45¼c.; do., April, 45¼c.

OATS—Options were dull and closed steady. Spot lots closed 1¼c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 30c.; No. 2 do., 34¼@34½c.; No. 1 mixed, 33½c.; No. 2 do., 31½@31¾c.; rejected, 28¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 31¾c.; do., May, 32¾c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $14@14.25.

LARD—Closed dull, and tending downward; Feb., $7.22@7.25; March, $7.23@7.25; May, $7.35@7.37.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery eastern, 23@26c.; western, 24@29c.

CHEESE—Firm; New York factory cheddar, 11¾@12c.; western flat, 10¾@11¾c.

EGGS—Firm; eastern firsts, 17@17¾c.; western do., 16½@17c.; Canadian do., 15@15½c.

SUGAR—Raw moderately active, at unchanged prices. Refined quiet and easy; cut loaf and crushed, 6c.; cubes and powdered, 5¾c.; granulated, 7c.; mold A, 7¼c.; confectioners' A, 7¼c.; coffee A standard, 6 11-16c.; coffee off A, 6¾@6 7-16c.; white extra C, 6@6½c.; extra C, 5¾c.; C, 5¼@5 9-16c.

COTTON—Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 9 15-16c.

I feel like saying something BAD!

BE WISE!

BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH

Wolff's ACME Blacking

NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF,

Always look neat. Equally good for Men's, Women's or Child's Shoes. No blacking brush required, and the polishing is done in three minutes without labor.

WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve leather, and keeps it soft and durable.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

*Try it on your Harness.*

WOLFF & RANDOLPH. PHILADELPHIA.


## LIST OF JURORS FOR JANUARY COURT.

The following is the list of grand jurors drawn for the fourth Monday of January, 1889:

Thomas Moore, Taylor.
Theodore Lucas, Snowshoe.
Daniel Irwin, Ferguson.
John H Beck, Walker.
Wm. Pealer, Gregg.
Joseph Tressler, Spring.
John Kitchen, Philipsburg.
Fred Heckman, Gregg.
Jacob R Leathers, Howard.
Patrick Gleason, Snowshoe.
Joseph Ross, Spring.
Reuben Kreamer, Miles.
C F Frybergir, Philipsburg.
Austin Eckley, Snowshoe.
A J Walizer, Howard.
Jacob F Kern, Howard.
Joel Struble, Walker.
John Boyer, Philipsburg.
Jerry Eckenroth, Spring.
Wm Scholl, Haines.
Henry C Rothrock, Benner.
Abram Lukenbach, Bellefonte.
O P Wilson, Walker.
Henry Armagast, Benner.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Emanuel Fletcher, Howard.
Wm T Schenck, Boggs.
Jacob Klett, Philipsburg.
S Y Lucas, Snowshoe.
Wm Kline, Huston.
Frank A Foreman, Potter.
T S Christ, College.
Robt Musser, Gregg.
T E Fleming, Snowshoe.
Jas Dumbleton, Rush.
W A Kerr, Potter.
G W Ganoe, Philipsburg.
John Knarr, Curtin.
George Kaup, Spring.
Ira Marshall, Benner.
Charles Garner, Bellefonte.
G D Green, Patton.
G S Keller, College.
Jacob Bottorf, College.
M S Graham, Bellefonte.
J C Rankin, Snowshoe.
Emanuel Bower, Haines.
John Shreffler, Benner.
John C Keene, Union.
Henry Corman, Miles.
Wm Singer, Liberty.
Cornelius Stover Miles.
Michael Corman, Jr., Walker.
B F Shaffer, Walker.
Henry Vaugn, Rush.
Thos Eckenroth, Union.
Jonathan Schenck, Howard.
Jerry Schreffler, Potter.
Simon Hockenberry, Spring.
Jessie Fredericks, Union.
John Weaver, Spring.
Peter Shultz, College.
E G Van Felt, Centre Hall.
Marshall Cox, Boggs.
Thomas Adams, Boggs.
W C Miller, Unionville.
Wm Elder, Ferguson.
Alfred Jones, Philipsburg.
Luther Miller, Ferguson.
Fred Sensor, Union.
Samuel S Kline, Howard.
Robert Meek, Ferguson.
Ira Packer, Howard.
John Kuhn, Howard.
J W Carlin, Miles.
S H Williams, Bellefonte.
W J Harter, Liberty.
J B Miller, Spring.
A C Weston, Worth.
Miles Poorman, Boggs.
Rev. A. J. Felton, Philipsburg.
Thomas Motz, Haines.
Joseph Strouse, College.
John C Harper, Potter.

Traverse jurors drawn for the first Monday of February, 1889:

Jacob Keller, Miles.
T B Jamison, Gregg.
A S Williams, Worth.
Isaac Dawson, Spring.
John A. Hull, Rush.
Caleb H. Gephart, Patton.
Joseph B Kunes, Liberty.
John McCool, Gregg.
Elmer Resides, Boggs.
James McClintic, Gregg.
Wm Decker, Gregg.
W P Duncan, Philipsburg.
Jerry Sankey, Philipsburg.
Henry Etters, College.
J F Weaver, Boggs.
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte.
S W Zeigler, Miles.
W A Ishler, Potter.
John A Whitehill, Boggs.
James Kimport, Penn.
G L Goodhart, Potter.
E J Osmer, Spring.
Wm Sagers, Marion.
Anthony Dusling, Spring.
W P Hosterman, Gregg.
W A Tobias, Millheim.
Wm Hosband, Union.
Charles Musser, Gregg.
Wm Vonada, Walker.
Frank C. Flagle, Philipsburg.
G B Haines, Miles.
F Potts Green, Bellefonte.
John Harpster Worth.
Robert Cole, Bellefonte.
Henry Boozer, Centre Hall.
Adam Krumrine, Ferguson.


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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 25 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 3 30 a m |
| " " | Montandon | 5 26 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 7 10 a m |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 7 35 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 7 58 a m |
| " " | Renovo | 8 55 a m |
| " arr at | Erie | 4 05 p m |

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEWS EXPRESS leaves | Philadelphia | 4 20 a m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 8 10 a m |
| " " | Montandon | 10 12 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 11 10 a m |
| " arr at | Lock Haven | 12 10 p m |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | Philadelphia | 7 40 a m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 11 25a m |
| " " | Montandon | 1 14 a m |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 2 15 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 3 30 p m |
| " " | Renovo | 4 30 p m |
| " " | Kane | 8 35 p m |
| AST. LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 11 50 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 3 45 p m |
| " " | Montandon | 5 54 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | 7 10 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 8 02 p m |
| " arr at | Renovo | 9 00 p m |
| | (Sunday Train. | |
| SUNDAY MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 4 30 a m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 7 40 a m |
| " " | Montandon | 9 37 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 10 40 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 34 a m |
| " arrives | Renovo | 12 30 pm |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SEA SHORE EXP. leaves | Lock Haven | 7 00 a m |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 7 35 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 15 a m |
| " " | Montandon | 9 17 a m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 11 30 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 3 15 p m |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | Kane | 6 25 a m |
| " " | Renovo | 10 20 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 15 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 12 20 p m |
| " " | Montandon | 1 22 p m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 15 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 6 50 p m |
| RENOVO AC'N leaves | Renovo | 4 15 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 5 15 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | 6 20 p m |
| " " | Montandon | 7 23 p m |
| " arrives at | Harrisburg | 9 30 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 4 25 a m |

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Erie | 3 00 p m |
| " " | Renovo | 11 00 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 58 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | 1 20 a m |
| " " | Montandon | 2 27 a m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 4 30 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 8 25 a m |

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. P M | A.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | Eastward. A M | P.M. | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 30 | 10 15 | 5 50 | Montandon | 9 10 | 1 10 | 5 45 |
| 1 40 | 10 25 | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | 12 55 | 5 35 |
| 1 48 | | 6 24 | Biehl | 8 51 | | 5 26 |
| 1 55 | | 6 30 | Vicksburg | 8 45 | | 5 20 |
| 2 05 | | 6 41 | Mifflinburg | 8 35 | | 5 08 |
| 2 20 | | 6 56 | Millmont | 8 22 | | 4 53 |
| 2 30 | | 7 05 | Laurelton | 8 13 | | 4 43 |
| 3 03 | | 7 35 | Paddy Mountain | 7 40 | | 4 08 |
| 3 15 | | 7 52 | Coburn | 7 27 | | 3 55 |
| 3 25 | | 7 58 | Zerby | 7 19 | | 3 45 |
| 3 35 | | 8 10 | Rising Spring | 7 10 | | 3 35 |
| 3 45 | | 8 18 | Penn Cave | 7 00 | | 3 27 |
| 3 54 | | 8 25 | Centre Hall | 6 52 | | 3 20 |
| 3 59 | | 8 33 | Gregg | 6 48 | | 3 13 |
| 4 08 | | 8 42 | Linden Hall | 6 36 | | 3 05 |
| 4 15 | | 8 48 | Oak Hall | 6 30 | | 3 00 |
| 4 19 | | 8 52 | Lemont | 6 25 | | 2 55 |
| 4 25 | | 8 59 | Dale Summit | 6 20 | | 2 50 |
| 4 35 | | 9 09 | Pleasant Gap | 6 10 | | 2 40 |
| 4 41 | | 9 14 | Axemann | 6 04 | | 2 34 |
| 4 45 | | 9 20 | Bellefonte | 6 00 | | 2 30 |

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FOR 1889.

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The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will write the first of them for the January number.

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Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature. Papers are arranged to appear by Clarence Cook, E. H. Blashfield, Austin Dobson, and many others. Illustrated.

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# A FLAGMAN'S MISTAKE.

## A PASSENGER TRAIN IN OHIO DASHES INTO A FREIGHT.

THE WRECK TAKES FIRE.—EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND A DOZEN INJURED.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan., 14.—A frightful wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, near Tallmadge, Ohio, this morning, a passenger train colliding with one section of a freight which had broken in two. Eight persons were killed and a dozen injured. The list is as follows:

THE KILLED.

Robert Huntington, of Galion, Ohio, passenger engineer.

William Walters, of Galion, passenger fireman.

J. F. Rushford, of Galion, freight brakeman.

William Lundy, of Salamanca, N. Y., Wells, Fargo & Co. express messenger.

Three Chinamen.

Mary Ann Lyon, of Idaho, aged 6, ticketed second class to Cherry Creek, N. Y.

A *Leader* special from Akron gives the following particulars of the wreck: At 2.27 o'clock this morning train No. 8, east-bound, rounding the sharp curve one and one-half miles east of Tallmadge, came suddenly upon a part of freight train No. 81. There was a dense fog, and this conspired with other things to make the accident beyond human power to avert. Engineer Robert Huntington had just time to reverse his engine when the dreadful crash came, and in the instant he yielded up his life. The freight was heavy, and while it was climbing the grade a coupling parted about the middle of the train. It was decided to resort to the common expedient of doubling up. Flagmen were sent out, one east, another to the west to warn any approaching train. Brakeman James Bradley, an old and experienced railroader, was sent ahead to flag the east bound passenger, which was known to be about due. Meantime the first part of the broken freight train was taken to Tallmadge siding. The engine then returned to the second part. A signal was then given, which is said to have been to summon back the flagman stationed at the east. Flagman Bradley took it to be for him also, and started back to the freight. The engineer of the freight engine says that no recall whistle was sounded, but, at any rate, Bradley heard it so and went back. The freight had just got under motion to go to Tallmadge when the express came along. The momentum of the fast train was somewhat checked by the reverse, but the impact was terrific nevertheless. The freight engineer and brakeman jumped and escaped serious injury, the engineer receiving several cuts. The freight engine was crushed into bits and mingled with the wreckage behind it. The freight engine reared up and stood almost on end. Engineer Huntington and Fireman Walters, of the express, were terribly crushed. The brave engineer was disembowelled, his head crushed and his limbs broken and doubled up. The passenger train consisted of a combination baggage and express car and smoker, a common coach and two sleepers.

S. E. Barnes, residing near by, heard the crash and the hissing steam, and hastily dressed and ran over. He says: "The two sleepers had been pushed by trainmen and passengers away from the wreck a distance of abont six rods. The combination baggage and express car and passenger coach were afire when I reached the ground. The passenger and baggage car had telescoped and the two engines were thrown upon the embankment. I helped to take out the body of Engineer Huntington."

The greatest horror came when the baggage car and smoker which telescoped with the common coach, took fire. Engineer Jones, of the Kent yard engine, five miles off, began to be uneasy, and, looking down the track, saw through the trees the glare of the burning cars. After the accident the two telescoped coaches appeared as one, and from the shattered and burning cars came the groans and shrieks of the unfortunates. Then came the scene of terror, the strong struggling to escape the horrible death by fire, the weak and hopelessly wounded praying for succor from the flames that were fast enveloping them. One man, George Shaw, pinned in by the wreckage, managed by superhuman efforts to release his lower limbs and escaped cut and bruised. The last man to get out alive was able to grasp an axe handle and retain his hold until he was drawn through a gap half dead, but was quickly resuscitated.

In the smoker were eight Chinamen; five were pulled out alive, but half dead from fright. Three were never seen after the crash, and bones and bits of charred flesh gathered up in a bag were all that were found of them.

One of the most pathetic of all scenes was that attending the death of little Mary Ann Lyon, an orphan, who was being sent through from Idaho on a second-class ticket to relatives in Cherry Creek, New York. Edward Perryzer, a passenger, going to New York, tells this story of her death: "I noticed the little girl, who appeared to be all alone, and learned that she had been ticketed through to New York as a second-class passenger. She was a sweet-faced child, and every time I visited the smoker I interested myself in her. She said her parents were dead, and she was going to Cherry Creek to live with some relatives. When the crash came I was in my berth in the sleeper, and received only a slight shock. My first thought was of little Mary, and I rushed out of the car and to my horror saw that the smoker was all in flames. I went outside opposite the part of the car where the little one had sat and found that she had been wedged down by a seat which had fallen upon her. The flames were already surrounding her, and, finding she could not be rescued, I fled from the spot, imagining that I could see her pleading eyes and hear her dreadful shrieks. This so unnerved me that I threw myself down upon the ground and sobbed."

Another eye-witness says that the little girl, whose shrieks were heart-rending, released herself just before the fire got to her, and for a moment groped wildly about in the prison of a car, then fell over choked by smoke, the flames quickly coming up to complete the dreadful work.

The two detached sleepers were pulled back to Akron, and in them were brought the wounded, whose names are given above. The remains of the Chinamen and the remains of the little girl were brought here, as were those of Fireman Walters. The bodies of Engineer Huntington and of Express Messenger Lundy were taken to Kent. The wrecking train from Kent and Galion worked from daylight until 1 o'clock, when the track was cleared.

While the express matter was burning a lawyer from the West stood by, and pointing to a flaming trunk, said: "That trunk contains $25,000 worth of legal books and papers. The papers cannot be duplicated, and a suit involving $25,000 depends upon the evidence they contain."

The railroad company's loss is estimated at $15,000 by the officials of the company.

## THE READING CALAMITY.

INTERMENTS OF VICTIMS ON SATURDAY AND YESTERDAY.—THIRTEEN FUNERALS.—FIVE OF THE INJURED NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

READING, Pa., Jan. 13.—Yesterday and to-day witnessed the interment of thirteen of the victims of the recent cyclone. There were evidences of the last sad scenes in almost every section of the city; they were seen in the mournful processions, and in the large crowd which filled the cemeteries.

The spectacle of holding services over three bodies in one church awaiting final interment is not often witnessed. This was the scene in St. Luke's Lutheran Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The bodies of Matilda C. Grow, Laura E. Kercher and Ella Reitnauer lay side by side in separate caskets inside the chancel. Their ages ranged from 14 to 17 years, and in their placid, calm faces few evidences of their terrible death was seen. Miss Grow's body lay in a white casket. She was the youngest of the three, but 14 years old. The church was crowded with the friends of the three families, while outside the street was packed with a surging throng. Miss Reitnauer was an only child. The body of Miss Kercher was attired in the costume she wore when she was confirmed in this church nine months ago. The pastor, Rev. F. K. Huntzinger, preached a funeral sermon from the text, Matthew, xxv, 13th, "Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

At the close of the sermon the bodies were exposed to view for the last time. They were then carried out and placed in separate hearses, when the cortege proceeded to Alsace Cemetery, where all three of the bodies were interred. Five squares of cabs followed them to the grave.

This afternoon the funeral services of Miss Eva Leeds, another victim, were held in the same church, and were also conducted by Rev. Mr. Huntzinger. The funeral of Miss Sophia Frederick Winkleman, the dead forelady of the silk mill, and Amelia Christman took place in Saint John's Lutheran Chapel, the Pastor, Rev. J. J. Kuendig, officiating, and the interment was made in the cemetery adjoining. At the same time Miss Sadie Shade's body was carried to Aulenbach's Cemetery, where Rev. Francis Hoffman conducted the last rites.

Yesterday the body of Harry Crocker, superintendent of one of the departments, was taken to New London, Conn., where interment was made to-day. He arrived in Reading but two weeks ago, with his bride. Yesterday the body of William J. Snyder was laid in the Catholic Cemetery, Miss Barbara A. Sellhelmer in Aulenbach's Cemetery, Sheridan E. Jones in Charles Evans Cemetery and Mary C. Fitzpatrick in the Catholic Cemetery at Fort Carbon. Miss Emma Nester's body was conveyed to New Ringgold, Schuylkill county, where she was buried. She obtained employment at the silk mill only three days before the accident.

To-morrow the other victims will be buried and on Tuesday evening the Coroner will hold an official investigation of the silk mill collapse. He has placed on his jury several practical builders.

The money for the relief of the sufferers has been flowing in various sums from many different sections and the Relief Committee has over $10,000 on hand. In a published card they say that they now have enough money, food and clothing to supply the necessities of the distressed. As instances of the widespread sympathy for the sufferers it may be mentioned that William T. Ryle, of New York, sends his check for $200; George V. Cresson, Philadelphia, $50; Bower, Mayer & Co., New York, $100; Daniel J. Sheehan, Paterson, N. J., $25; Charles F. Homer, New York, $50; Herman A. Schiffer, New York, $100, and the First National Bank, of Billings, Montana, $20.

Among the victims who are likely to die are Katie Coxen, Katie Rippler, Ellen Rauenzahne, Kate Sullivan and Bertha Taylor.

Thousands of people visited the ruins of the silk mill to-day, and it is estimated that several thousand people came in on the trains. Nearly all the clergymen in Reading had as the theme of their discourse the visit of the cyclone. Among the sermons preached on this subject were those of Rev. W. H. Myers, of Grace Lutheran Congregation; Rev. C. M. Dietz, of First Baptist; Rev. C. S. Gerhart, of St. Stephen's Reformed Church; Rev. T. C. Billheimer, of St. Matthew's Lutheran, and Rev. G. W. Kent, of the Universalist.

—It is believed that all the bodies have been recovered from the wrecked building in Pittsburg. The funerals of six of the victims took place on the 12th and the others on the 13th.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Daniel Reynolds, colored, was taken from his house in Helena, Arkansas, on the evening of the 12th, and whipped so severly that he has since died. He was tied to a tree and his captors, nine in number, used a piece of wire from a barbed wire fence. Reynolds made a statement before his death and gave the Sheriff the names of his assailants, seven of whom are under arrest. Wm. Dowell, who lives in Andrews, Ind., and who, it is alleged, fails to provide for his family, was surprised by twenty masked men when in a saloon on the evening of the 12th and dragged out the back way. A rope was thrown over his neck, and he was swung up the nearest telegraph pole. After hanging a short time he was lowered, when he managed to slip the noose, and ran, yelling with all his remaining strength. He was recaptured, but citizens, attracted by his cries, came to his rescue, and the White Caps fled without being recognized.

—William Wertzel, aged 16 years, shot and killed George Farnsworth, aged 20 years, in Marietta, Ohio, on the 15th. Wertzel says that they were playing "White Caps," and before beginning he had dug the balls out of the cartridges they proposed to use. He cannot tell how a loaded cartridge got into the revolver. Jos. J. Chandler, a porter of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, shot and fatally wounded C. A. Sheffield, in Montreal, on the evening of the 14th. Mr. Sheffield was manager of the Pullman dining and sleeping car service. Jack Coats, a colored inmate of the jail in Danville Virginia, received a slice of molasses pudding from his wife on the 13th. He thought it was "tricked" and refused to eat it. On the afternoon of the 14th Squire Fawkes, another inmate of the jail, eat the pudding, and was soon taken sick, and on the 15th died in great agony, with every symptom of acute poisoning. The woman who made the pudding has been arrested.

—Mrs. Eads, who resides in Jamestown, Ohio, locked her 2-year-old adopted child in the house while she went to a fire in the neighborhood. Her own house caught fire, and when she returned the child had been burned to death. Mary Spitzer, a young girl, was locked up in her room for misconduct by her mother in their house, at Leadville, Colorado, on the evening of the 12th. A window was open, and the child climbed out and wandered into the mountains. Her dead body was found on the 15th. She had frozen to death.

—It is reported from Albuquerque, New Mexico, that hundreds of cattle and sheep are perishing. The plains and the mountains are covered with deep snow. A drove of antelopes were found frozen to death in the mountains south of Albuquerque.

—Allen Campbell, proprietor of the Bank of Evart, in Evart, Michigan, is reported to have fled to Canada, with $10,000 of the funds of the bank and of the village, of which he was treasurer. The room of Senator Martin at the windsor Hotel, in Trenton, New Jersey, was entered by a thief on the evening of the 14th, and a gold watch, a roll of bills and some small pieces of jewelry stolen.

—The small-pox is still spreading in Nanticoke, Penna. A place has been provided for patients in Wilkerbarre should the disease break out there. Miss Anna F. Moon, a sophomore at Cornell University, has been attacked by small-pox, and President Adams has ordered every student to be vaccinated.

—In Paterson, New Jersey, on the afternoon of the 15th three robbers, one of them colored, entered the house of William Roughgarden and found his wife in the kitchen. One of them insisted upon her reading a note, which he held in front of her face. As she glanced at the paper the negro threw her to the floor, and one of the others thrust the muzzle of a revolver into her mouth. While the woman, frightened almost into unconsciousness, lay motionless, the two others ransacked the house. In a bureau drawer $100 was found and taken, but little else was secured. The villains escaped.

—Fifteen masked men in North Salem, New Hampshire, went to the house of John Welsh on Christmas night and, calling him out, coated him with grease and forced him to leave that section. He had been living with a woman who deserted her husband, Welsh went to Portsmouth and engaged Pinkerton detectives, and 13 of the masked men were arrested. On the 16th they were taken to Exeter, fined $15 each and costs and discharged.

—A dispatch from Holbrook, Arizona Territory, says Gila Benita, a cowboy dressed and painted as an Apache Indian, made a descent upon the Mexican herders in the employ of Don Pedro Montana, killing five and wounding one.

—Reports were received at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's office in Pottsville on the evening of the 16th of alarming phenomena occurring at the Phœnix Park colliery during the day. There was a succession of heavy detonations in the mine, breaking down timbers, demolishing gangway doors and doing other damage. The cause of the disturbance is unknown, but it is believed that the concussions are the result of an extensive fall of "crop" coal in abandoned workings, and that the damage in other portions of the mine is occasioned by the compression and violent rush of air thus produced.

—Tax Collector Norch, of Lackawana county, Penna., was killed by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Moscow, on the 16th. He was walking on the track and stepped from one track to avoid a stock train to another in front of the express. A train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road was wrecked by a landslide, near Ozark, Arkansas, on the 15th. The engineer was killed and a number of others injured. Joseph Harper and Sidney Watson, aged 9 and 13 years respectively, were drowned in the lake at Chicago on the evening of the 15th, while sliding on the ice. The ice was thin and gave way.

—The post-office at Pleasant Valley near Scranton, Penna., was robbed and then set on fire on the evening of the 16th. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

—Mrs. John Greer, wife of a lumberman at Sunshine, Wayne county, Pa., killed her babe on the 15th, and then committed suicide. No cause is assigned for the deed.

—A fire occurred in the dwelling of Arthur Roddy, in Pittsburg, on the morning of the 16th. Mrs Roddey was burned to death. Her child was also painfully burned.

—Two men, named Webb and Harris, quarreled in Poteau, Indian, Territory, on the 16th, and shot each other. Both were killed and a bystander was severely wounded A telegram from Wichita, Kansas, says that "Cattle King" Zack Mulhall was shot and dangerously wounded by Albert Landers on the evening of the 16th. Mulhall had charged Landers with stealing cattle. Butler Banks shot and dangerously wounded James C. Banks, in Newberry county, South Carolina, on the 12th. On the evening of the 12th, a party of men burned Butler Banks's house, corn-crib and feed-house, leaving his wife and six children without food or shelter. Although the names of the incendiaries are said to be known no arrests have been made.

—Two burglars entered the store of Scott & Grannis, in Terryville, Connecticut, on the morning of the 17th, where two young men, George A. Judd and Nicholas Abbott, slept, and aroused them, at the same time covering them with revolvers. The robbers bound and gagged them, and, after taking their watches, broke open the safe, securing $100 in cash and $75 in postage stamps. They escaped.

—H. F. Voight, former cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Pittsburg, was arrested on the evening of the 17th, charged by officers of the bank with embezzlement, perjury and falsifying accounts. He is in jail in default of $40,000 bail. The bank failed in September last, with liabilities of $250,000.

—The wind blew a freight car from a side track to the main track at Sylvania, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 16th. A freight train ran into it, wrecking the engine and seven cars. Harvey Brubacker was killed, Engineer Flack fatally and George Otto severely injured. The damage is placed at $40,000. Emma Boker, aged 17 years, while opening the shutters of a house in Baltimore on the morning of the 17th, lost her balance and fell to the pavement 40 feet below. She was injured internally. A part of the western wall of the ice palace at Montreal collapsed on the 17th. The thermometer registered 35 degress in the shade.

—Miss Christiana Martins, aged 37 years, has obtained in the Courts in Cleveland, Ohio, a verdict for $5000 against William J. Harrison, a brick maker, aged 66 years. She asked for $50,000 damages for breech of promise.

—James P. Neary, Cashier of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, in Boston, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $2000 of the company's money. F. S. Higgins, station agent for the Rock Island Railroad, and agent for the United States Express Company, at Bevington, Iowa, has been missing since the 11th. There is a shortage of $1200 in his accounts.

## 50th CONGRESS.-Second Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Hoar introduced a concurrent resolution for the counting by Congress of the votes for President and Vice President on the 13th of February next. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Allison, from the Finance Committee, reported two new sections which he proposed to offer as amendments, relating to a bounty on sugar. Pending consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 15th, the consideration of the Tariff bill was continued. After five and a half hours discussion, without a vote on anything, the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 16th, the President's messages, in regard to Samoa and Hayti, were presented and referred with the accompanying correspondence. The consideration of the Tariff bill was continued, and Mr. Vest's motion, to put salt on the free list, was rejected. Mr. Allison offered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the duty on crosscut saws 8, 10 and 15 cents per linear foot, instead of 6, 8 and 13 cents. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved to put taggers' iron on the free list. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, the Hoar concurrent resolution in relation to the meeting of the two Houses to count the Electoral votes was reported back and placed on the calendar. The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and the amendment to the tin plate paragraph to make iron and steel sheets thinner than No. 25 pay 1 4-10 cents per pound and tin plates pay ¾ cents in addition to this rate was agreed to. The amendment proposing a bounty on sugar was considered, but no vote was reached. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 14th, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, reported a resolution rescinding the rules requiring a daily adjournment at 5 o'clock. After debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 155 to 85. Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, introduced a bill containing the internal revenue features of the Mills bill, and moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. Agreed to—129 to 91. Mr. Brower, of the same State, introduced a bill to repeal the tax on tobacco. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Pending consideration of District of Columbia business the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 15th, a bill was passed for the establishment of a lightship, with fog signal, at Sandy Hook, at a cost of $60,000. Mr. Springer called up the Senate bill for the admission of South Dakota and the organization of the Territory of North Dakota. He gave notice of the offering of the "Omnibus" bill as a substitute at the proper time. Pending debate on the bill the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, the Territorial bills were discussed until adjournment.

In the House, on the 17th, the Senate bill for the admission of Dakota was considered, and Mr. Springer moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the Omnibus bill. The motion was decided out of order on a point raised by Mr. Burrows. Mr. Springer then moved to strike out the enacting clause and insert House bill 8466, with certain amendments. This also was ruled out of order, and Mr. Springer thereupon offered House bill 8466 as a substitute. Mr. Burrows, who had raised the first point of order, renewed it, but subsequently withdrew it, and the House bill 8466 was received as a substitute. Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota, then offered a substitute containing the principal features of the Omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota. At this point the House adjourned.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

A supplement to the High License bill, prohibiting druggists from selling liquor to any minor or persons of known intemperate habits, with or without a physician's prescription; also, providing that any one, with or without a license, selling and shipping intoxicating liquors to a minor, or person of known intemperate habits, resident in any other county than that in which the seller resides, shall be indicted, under the provisions of the Brooks act, in the county in which the liquor shall be delivered. To repeal the Act of June, 1887, for the enlargement of forest culture. To prohibit mining and manufacturing companies from keeping company stores. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th, Mr. Cooper again introduced a joint resolution to submit to a vote of the people his bill abolishing the poll tax. Bills were introduced by Mr. Penrose for the appointment of three additional building inspectors in Philadelphia, and by Mr. Hines, to prevent unlawful combinations of railroads and anthracite mining corporations. The bill for the election of assessors for three years was read a second time, and the second section, providing for the election of assistant assessors, was stricken out. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th bills were introduced by Mr. Mylin, for the establishment of manual training schools; by Mr. Rutan, authorizing street railways hereafter incorporated to construct connections and branches, with the consent of the city or borough; by Mr. Upperman, relating to the crossing of streets at grade by steam railroads; and Mr. Lines, making Labor Day a legal holiday. Bills were reported regulating building inspection in Philadelphia; requiring principals doing business through agents to register with the Recorder of Deeds, and prohibiting the sale of liquor on Decoration Day, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 15th, the following bills were presented and appropriately referred: Repealing the act of June 25, 1885, regulating the collection of taxes in boroughts and townships. To provide that counties having 10 or more public schools, or adjoining districts having 50 or more public schools, may elect a district or county superintendent, and providing for the compensation of the same. To protect the wages of labor and provide for the manner of the collection of the same. To permit persons to build sidewalks along the public highways and to prohibit riding and driving over the same. To prohibit mining and manufacturing corporations from engaging in the business of carrying on stores, known as "company stores" or general supply stores, by direct or indirect means. A bill to authorize boroughs to levy and collect a license tax on vehicles. A bill providing for the appointment of district inspectors of schools in boroughs and townships (such inspectors to be paid $2.00 a day and to make monthly visits and examine into the sanitary condition of such schools and the work done by the teachers.) Adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, bills were reported, to provide for the display of the American flag over public school houses; to regulate veterinary practice. Bills were introduced by Mr. Lemon providing for a Board of Excise Commissioners to have sole charge of the granting of licenses; by Mr. Pugh for the apportionment of the State into Senatorial Districts. Several bills regulating the licensing and sale of liquors were introduced.

In the House, on the 17th, bills were reported authorizing appeals from tax assessments and to abolish grade crossings in Philadelphia. Bills were read in place for the taking of property of incorporated companies by other corporations, under the right of eminent franchises; to submit a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax; a mechanic's lien law; to regulate the sale of milk; to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines, and to regulate peddling and hawking of goods. The bill to amend the act giving preference to Union veterans in public departments was passed to third reading; also the prohibitory amendment joint resolution. Adjourned.

—The Electoral Colleges of the different States met on the 14th in their respective capitals and cast their ballots for President and Vice President of the United States. Each college appointed a messenger to convey the certificates to Washington, where they will be presented to Congress. Harrison and Morton received 233 of the Electoral votes.

## MARVELOUS MEMORIES.

What Men May Do Who Cultivate Their Faculties.

Mr. Stanton, the United States War Minister during the great civil war, had a very retentive memory, and was especially well up in Dickens' works. One evening in the early part of 1868 Dickens, then on a reading tour in the States, was dining with Charles Sumner when Mr. Stanton and some others were present. The War Minister was put to the test, and when starfed could repeat from memory a chapter from any of Dickens' books showing a much greater knowledge of the works than their author could boast. Mr. Stanton accounted for this intimate knowledge of Dickens by mentioning the habit which he had formed during the war of invariably reading something by the author of "Pickwick" before going to bed at night. The late Bishop Prince Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, was similarly gifted. It is related of him that being once, at an evening party, started by a lady with a line quoted from "Marmion," he went right on with the poem from memory, and could have recited the whole. As a further test, the same lady quoted a few words from a conversation in "Ivanhoe," whereupon the Bishop repeated the whole chapter correctly from memory. But greater than any of these was Lord Macaulay. From a very early age the retentiveness of his memory was extraordinary. When only 3 or 4 years of age, his mind mechanically retained the form of what he read so that, as his maid said, he talked "quite printed words." Once as child, when making an afternoon call with his father, he picked up Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" for the first time, and quietly devoured the treasure while his seniors were engaged in conversation. When they returned home the boy went to his mother, who at the time was confined to her bed, and sitting down at the bedside repeated what he had been reading, by the canto, until she was tired. Later in life his wonderful memory was always a subject of interest to his friends, and occasionally was put to searching tests. One day at a board meeting of the British Museum Macaulay wrote down from memory in three parallel columns on each of four pages of foolscap a complete list of the Cambridge senior wranglers, with dates and colleges attached, for the 100 years during which a record of the names had been kept in the university calendar. "On another occasion," says Trevolyan, "Sir David Dundas asked: 'Macaulay, do you know your Popes?' "No," was the answer, "I always get wrong among the Innocents." 'But, can you say your Archbishop of Canterbury?' 'Any fool,' said Macaulay, 'could say his Archbishops of Canterbury backward,' and he went off at a score, drawing breath only once in order to remark on the oddity of there having been both an Archbishop Sancroft, until Sir Davis stopped him at Cranmer." Macaulay once said that if, by any possible chance, all the copies of "Paradise Lost" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" in existence were destroyed, he could write both out again, complete, from recollection. When O'Connell made his motion in 1834 for the repeal of the union, Mr. Tennant, member of the Parliament for Belfast, delivered a speech lasting for three and a half hours, full of figures and calculations, entirely from memory, in which he trusted so completely that he sent the manuscript of his speech to the newspapers before he delivered it. His confidence was not misplaced for the oration was spoken without a single mistake, or even a momentary hesitation. Another Irish M. P., Mr. Robert Dillon Brown, member for Mayo, had the same useful faculty. He would dictate a speech to an amanuensis, and twenty-four hours afterwards, without looking at it or without thinking of the matter in the meantime, could repeat it word for word. Woodfall, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and brother of Junius' publisher, was able to report accurately in the morning the debate of the previous evening without taking any notes. In some cases the mental action involved in feats of this nature would seem to be quite mechanical and unintelligent. In the newspapers of January, 1820, there are accounts of an extraordinary man, who was known as "Memory-corner Thompson." This man, although he could hardly remember anything he heard, could yet retain perfectly the names and descriptions of large collections of objects that met his eye. He could take an inventory of the contents of a house from cellar to attic merely by surveying them, and could afterward write it out from memory. He could draw from recollection accurate plans of many London parishes and districts, with every street, alley, public building, public house, etc., duly noted, down to the minutest topographical detail, such as pumps, trees, bow-windows and posts, all correctly marked. Conspicuous in instances of this mechanical kind of memory are to be found among the famous mental calculators. Jefediah Buxton was a celebrity of this kind about the middle of the last century. He had but little education, and indeed was not able to write his own name. But in arithmetic and in abstruse calculations his powers were wonderful. The following is a specimen of the problems which when put to test he solved mentally in a few minutes. Find how many cubica eighths of an inch there are in a quadrangular mass measuring 13,145,789 yards long, 2,642,832 yards wide and 54,965 yards thick. When in London in 1754 he was taken to see Garrick as Richard III. at Drury Lane. The play did not interest him, but he occupied himself in reckoning the number of words he heard and in counting the number of steps made by the dancers. The American boy, Zerah Colburn, who came to London in 1812, was a similar phenomenon. He had no knowledge of the rules of arithmetic, and was quite unable to explain how he arrived at the answers to the problems submitted to him. Mental power of this nature would seem to imply an unwholesome development of one part of the brain at the expense of the rest. The retentiveness of such a memory as Lord Macaulay's is greatly to be preferred to the abnormal mental activity of an animated calculating machine.

### Neither May Nor June.

Though now 'tis neither May nor June,
And nightingales are out of tune,
Yet in these leaves, fair One there lies,
(Sworn servant to your sweetest eyes),
A nightingale, who, may she spread
In your white bosom her chaste bed,
Spite of all the maiden snow
Those poor, untrodden paths can show,
You straight shall see her wake and rise,
Taking fresh life from your fair eyes,
And with claspt wings proclaim a spring
Where Love and she shall sit and sing;
For lodged so near your sweetest throat
What nightingale can lose her note?
Nor let her kindred birds complain
Because she breaks the year's old reign
For let them know she's none of those
Hedge-quiristers whose music owes
Only such strains as serve to keep
Sad shades, and sing dull night asleep,
No, she's a priestess of that grove,
The holy chapel of chaste love,
Your virgin bosom. Then whate'e
Poor laws divide the public year,
Whose revolutions wait upon
The wild turns of the wanton sun,
Be you the Lady of Love's year,
Where your eyes shine his suns appear,
There all the year is Love's long Spring,
There all the year
Love's nightingale shall sit and sing.

## AN UNEVEN PARTNERSHIP.

"I'm sure I don't know what to do!" Mrs. Eyebright sat leaning over the cradle, where the littlest baby of all the baby flock turned and tossed in the restless slumber peculiar to the period of teething.

There was a basket of unmended clothes—that terror to all young mothers—on the table. An open cookery book, out of whose leaves poor Joanna Eyebright had vainly been striving to find some new recipe that contained not too extravagant ingredients, lay open beyond; a fall bonnet, which she had pulled to pieces to retrim it in a later style, met her eyes on the adjoining window sill. In the study, close by Mr. Eyebright was writing.

"I'm not a beggar," said Mrs. Eyebright, her vision momentarily obscured by tears. "I'm sure I earn my living, and that by the hardest work. But there isn't a cent that I spend for the meanest household detail that I don't have to go to *him* for, standing like a suppliant. It isn't fair! It isn't *right!* When I—"

"Joanna!" it was Mr. Eyebright's voice, sharper and curter than perhaps he meant it to be—"I wish you'd put a stop to those boys quarreling under my window! How can I be expected to write, when they are making such a noise?"

Mrs. Eyebright sighed.

Her husband's summons had roused the baby into a screaming protest.

She took it wearily on her arm, and tapped with her thimble finger on the glass of the window. Sooth to say, she had forgotten all about John and Guy, who, just recovering from the measles, could not be sent to school, but were a deal too full of mutual electricity to be allowed to stay in doors.

"Boys, come in!" said she. "You disturb your father."

It took some time to settle the two conflicting elements and calm them down to a game of dominoes, and to hush the baby once more to sleep.

Mrs. Eyebright sat down to the amateur millinery once more, and she was creasing the folds of faded velvet and the ragged ostrich tips with a sort of scornful disgust, when Miss Ballantyne who lived in the nearest house, tripped in.

"Of course you are going to the surprise masquerade at Mrs. Lavelle's?" said she. "You used to be the best dancer of us all, and"

"It's a subscription affair, isn't it?"

"Yes; but the cost is very trifling, and—"

Mrs. Eyebright shook her head.

"My husband don't go out evenings," said she.

"But is that any reason why you should live the life of an oyster in its shell?" cried indignant Jessie Ballantyne.

"And besides," added Joanna, coloring a little, "Mr. Eyebright finds it necessary to keep down all expenses."

"But he belongs to the Amateur Club."

"Oh, that's a part of his profession!"

"He smokes the best cigars, don't he?"

"Yes; but he says they are so quieting to his nerves!"

"And he gave a dinner to the Editor's Coterie last week, didn't he, at Monticelli's?"

"It is very necessary, he says, for an author to be on good terms with the newspaper men," murmured Joanna. "His profession, you see—"

"Oh, I understand!" said Miss Ballantyne. "But what about your profession?"

"I haven't any."

"No? Are you quite sure of that?" Housekeeper, nurse, companion, seamstress, cook sometimes, and always chambermaid," recounted Jessie, using her fingers as a sort of calculating machine—"if these don't constitute a profession, what does?"

Mrs. Eyebright smiled faintly, but shook her head with a slow negative motion.

"Joanna," cried Miss Ballantyne, "why do you look so tired? Are you sick?"

"No—only I have no girl at present and baby keeps me awake nights."

"And I can remember you the brightest and prettiest girl of all our set," said Jessie, who, at thirty never dreamed of calling herself by the lugubrious title of "old maid." "If this is matrimony, why, deliver me from it—that's all I have to say. Well, Jo I'm sorry for you! That surprise is going to be lots of fun, and you may tell the grand mogul so!"

And Miss Ballantyne took her leave.

Mrs. Eyebright looked sadly at her little "expense book."

"Clarence says my allowance is amply sufficient for any woman of moderate economy," she mused. "But if I have a hot joint for dinner—and Clarence always sneers at cold meat—there's nothing left for the new velvet for my hat. And I won't ask him for more money. Oh, dear, how tenderly he looked down on me, that day at the altar, when he promised to love and cherish me! He may love me, though sometimes I have my doubts of that, but as to cherishing—oh, he has forgotten all about that! I am his drudge, his tool, the medium through which his wishes are conveyed to his children, and his trades-people. He is a rising author, they tell me, but I never get to read any of his books. He wears Japanese dressing-robes, and writes in the study furnished up like a poem. I go in calico, and get alternately heated at the cooking-stove and chilled in the back yard, until I am not fit to be seen. This may be a partnership, but it is certainly an uneven one."

And with a deep sigh, she rose to put the piece of roasting beef into the oven, because Bridget, the washerwoman, firmly refused to touch "anything beyant the toobs!"

"She is more independent than I am," mused poor Joanna, as she looked dolefully at the finger she had burned in the culinary process. "She has a definite sphere. I am drudge in general."

At that moment she heard her husband's voice in the hall, raised, as if in some annoyance.

"Joanna," he said, petulantly, "its very strange you cannot protect me from interruptions, when I have so often told you how important it is to a brain-worker to keep his thought-currents intact!"

"What interruptions, Clarence?"

"The door-bell rang twice—the second time as if some one were determined to jerk it out by the roots."

"I didn't hear it. Who was it, Clarence?"

"A stout young woman, who had heard that you wanted a girl."

"Oh, Clarence" (with a face of relief), "where is she? Did you tell her—"

"I sent her about her business. The fact is, Joanna, you don't need a servant—I'm always willing to pay for a washerwoman—and that last novel of mine hasn't seemed to bring in much money as yet. We must really economize! Of late I have been puzzled to account for how the money goes."

Joanna reddened and closed her lips firmly.

"If I say one word, I shall say too much," she thought, with an odd sensation, as if her veins were filled with boiling hot water.

She pushed past her husband to answer the inarticulate summons of the wailing baby.

"There is a limit to all endurance," she thought; "and mine is reached at last."

Mr. Eyebright spent the evening with a friend, two or three days afterward. When he came back he found the house empty, with the sole exception of Bridget, the washerwoman, who sat, half-asleep, over the kitchen fire.

"Hallo!" said the author. "Where is Mrs. Eyebright?"

"Gone home to her mother," said Bridget, rubbing her eyes. "An tuk the childer with her. If ye pl'ease, here's the kays."

"What has she gone home to her mother for?"

"An' it's me that don't know," said the woman imperturbably. "An' if ye pl'ase, here's the kays!"

Mr. Eyebright went into the Ballantyne house.

"Jessie is her friend," said he to himself, with a stunned feeling of dismay—"Jessie will know."

"Well," said Miss Ballantyne, who was sewing on a spangled 'surprise' costume for the approaching masquerade, "I'm not at all surprised. I only wonder that she hasn't done it before. Poor dear! And such an overworked drudge as she has been!"

"A—drudge! My wife?"

"Why, where have your eyes been, Clarence, that you haven't discovered it before?" said Jessie, composedly. "In a family like yours, there ought to be at least two servants kept, and poor Joanna has done the work of both. She has never had any recreation, for she hadn't decent clothes to go anywhere. Her nights have been broken by sick children, her days devoted to the insoluble problem of how to make something out of nothing. Oh, yes—I can't blame her for leaving you!"

And Miss Ballantyne went on to give her friend's husband a very comprehensive "piece of her mind" on more subjects than one.

"I shall never forgive Joanna for this!' said Mr. Eyebright, with resentment.

"Better say you will never forgive yourself!" retorted Miss Ballantyne, with spirit. "For it is all your own doing!"

Mr. Eyebright went home to the solitary hearthstone. There was no wife to ask him for money. There were no children to disturb the flow of his ideas, yet the sixth chapter in his novel was not written according to his plans.

He did not go to bed that night, but sat up, staring at the dying coals of the fire. Mentally he arrayed himself before the bar of evenhanded justice, with Joanna and Miss Ballantyne for witnesses. Mentally he tried, condemned and sentenced himself.

"I have been a brute!" he thought.

He took the earliest train to Cedar Vale, where Joanna's youthful years had been spent, and went straight to the old homestead, fully expecting to be received with the frozen coldness he deserved.

Joanna was out in the orchard, helping Guy and Johnny to gather red-striped apples.

At the first sight of her husband's face, she ran joyfully to meet him.

"Clarence! Have you come for me yourself?" Oh, how good of you—and with all that you have to do!" she cried.

"Joanna! Dear wife! How was it that you could find it in your heart to leave me?" he exclaimed, his voice almost merging into a sob.

"To leave you, Clarence? Why, I never thought of such a thing!" exclaimed Joanna. "Didn't you get my note, telling you that mother was taken suddenly ill, and had sent for me? I told Bridget—"

"Hang Bridget!" said Mr. Eyebright. "She told me nothing. She gave me nothing but a bunch of keys, and a strong impression that she had been at the brandy bottle. And then I went to Jessie Ballantyne, and got a lecture three-quarters of an hour long. And the worst of it was, dear, that I really deserved every word of it!"

"Clarence! How dared she?" cried indignant Joanna.

"She had the courage of her convictions, my dear. She merely held up a looking-glass before my eyes, wherein I saw myself — a selfish, thoughtless wretch! No, Joanna, don't look so appealingly at me. I'll say no more, but I'll prove to you by my future actions that I mean to turn over a new leaf. Do you remember the old lines:

'Evil is wrong by want of thought
As oft as want of heart!'

And since you are willing to trust me yet a little longer—"

But his words were checked by her hand on his lips.

Clarence Eyebright kept his word. After the lesson of that day, he not only loved and honored his wife, but he went to the full extent of the marriage vow, and cherished her with a true and loyal tenderness.

"And it seems," said Joanna, her eyes moist with happy tears, "as if it were our honeymoon over again!"

## CARL DUNDER.

### Some More Things He Would Like to Know.

How vhas it dot if somepody owe me two dollars I dean' meet him for six weeks, while if I owe somepody two shillings I vhas sure to see him twice a day?

How vhas it dot if I wear my old clothes vhen I go oudt I vhas certain to meet eaferypody else mit his store clothes on, while if I vhas dressed oop eaferypody else has on his week day clothes und says I vhas a dude?

How vhas it dot I obey all der laws, und go to church on Sunday, und yet I haf two big boils on my leg, while dot feller next to me, who vhas in shail half der time, goes by a raffle und wins four turkeys?

How vhas it dot if I haf two inches of snow on my sidewalk some policemans comes along und says he vhill make it hot for me, while dot feller across der street haf two feet und nopody says him one word?

How vhas it dot if I go by a grocery vnd pays cash for goods der grocer simply nods to me und says it vhas a cold day, while if a man comes in who vhants credit for sixty days, until he can arrange to moof to Canada, dot grocer shakes him arm off und tells der clerks to shump around like lightning?

If I gif some euchre party at my house der water comes in my gaspipes und puts oudt all der lights. If dot feller on der corner gifs a dance to all der plug-uglies his gas vhas so bright dot you can't look at him, und his bill vhas so shmall dot he laugh about her.

My neighbor goes py der water office und pounds on der shelf und says his water tax vhas to high und he won't pay. Dot clerk takes him off two dollar und says she vhas a mistake. I go py dot water office und take off my coat und spit on my hands mighty und raise a row, und two policemans jerk me out of my boots.

I tells my wife to be neighborly mit some neighbors, und dey borrow my flour und tea und coffee und butter like some hurricanes. If I like to borrow some wheelbarrow dose neighbors vhas werry, werry sorry, but vhas shust out of wheelbarrows two hours ago.

I goes py Michigan avenue to see a poor family und buy some coal und flour, und a butcher cart runs oafer me und preaks me two ribs. Some tief goes up Grand River avenue for tap him a till und not one butcher cart vhas on dot whole street for half a day.

My neighbor keeps a big dog dot bites eaferypody und barks all night, und nopody shpeaks mit him about it. Somepody gifs me a leedle pug dog who can't bark so loud as a canary, und a policeman comes und say I shall find myself in shail if I don't send dot terror avhay.

If some horse runs avhay he vhas mine. If some water pipes burst oop she vhas mine. If somepody falls on his back by der City Hall he vhas me. If some shimney plows off der house it vhas my house. If some baby fall down shtairs it vhas mine poy Peter. If some barn burns oop mitout insurance I vhas der owner. If some bank break in two I vhas der big loser.

### Our Veiled Ladies.

The fashion of wearing veils has become very prevalent. It is a fashion which should not be encouraged. Its redeeming features are that the veil protects the hair and keeps it well arranged; it protects the forehead from the wind and wards off neuralgia. These two services of the veil can be retained, but the veil should not be worn over the eyes. To them it is very injurious. It is injurious to the mechanical seeing apparatus, since a constant adjusting of muscles and lenses is required, and a striving to obtain a clear image for the retina. It is extremely wearing to the brain, which has a great deal to do with touching up and finishing off the picture which falls upon the vision, and in making the mental image a perfect one, no matter what the external one may be. Veils of dotted lace and dazzling white illusions may give rise in a few weeks to an irritable condition of the eyes that years will not remove.

### A Dog's Suicide.

In New York a dog committed suicide by jumping off a ferryboat. The owner, an old woman, asked a policeman to detain him at the dock until she got aboard, but as soon as the boat started the dog jumped for the deck, and, by a great effort, succeeded in pulling himself on board. Then he ran through the woman's cabin with his nose to the floor, and found his mistress on the forward deck. His stumpy tail bobbed so fast that it was almost invisible, and if a dog ever laughed he did. The old woman was angry. She scolded him as though he had been stealing meat, and his tail gradually stopped wagging, while his head sank lower and lower. He walked slowly forward until he was on the edge of the deck, and looked mournfully across the water. He was the picture of dog despair. Suddenly he gave a bound far out into the river and in a moment the ferryboat had passed over him.

*A Frenchman* has invented a telephone which cost but 62½ cents.

## NYE AT MONTICELLO.

### He Jots Down a Few Thoughts in His Own Winning Way.

Not long ago I visited Monticello, and paused to weep over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, the great yet simple man who wrote the poetic but impractical statement that all men are created equal. As a matter of fact, if all men are treated equal, they very early develop signs of inequality which must be recognized by the most obtuse. That they are, under the law, endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which may be enumerated life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, no one will deny, but in the pursuit of happiness how varied are the tastes and ambitions of man! What a wide gulf yawns between the joys of a life spent in reading Browning and that experienced by Jack the Ripper. And yet it only illustrates the divergence of opinion as to what constitutes life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Jefferson was the author also of what is called Jeffersonian simplicity. It consisted somewhat in living well and dying in debt. Jeffersonian simplicity, as introduced at Washington during the latter part of the present century, is a delightful relaxation. It is as pleasant a way of whiling away an evening as one could well think of. The only objection to it, of course, is the expense. The great outlay necessary in order to perfect it is what has kept Jeffersonian simplicity back.

I saw the neat little brick smoke house where Thomas brought his Virginia bride. It consists of one room on the ground floor, containing, among other things, a window.

Mr. Jefferson married, and with his wife at once set out on a bridal tour on horseback from Richmond to Monticello, arriving between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night after his wedding. I can, in imagination, see the two young people riding through the brush, up the hill, Mr. Jefferson shifting uneasily in his saddle from time to time, in order to give the saddle much needed rest and change of scene. In his hair I see the burr of the chestnut, and I hear him roguishly say that he calls it his chestnut hair, partly on that account and partly because it has been used before. Then I hear him swear a little as he climbs a persimmon tree for his hat.

Mrs. Jefferson rides along behind, with a look of chastened regret, thinking how she will reply to a letter of inquiry sent her by a New York paper, asking if she regards marriage as a failure. She is dressed plainly, in a bronze dress and Garibaldi waist, laced down the back with porpoise strings. Over all she wears a riding habit, more or less fluted by the briars, and held in place by means of large white majolica buttons. It is the only bad habit she has.

Mr. Jefferson gets off his horse at the door of the little red smoke house, and walking in a stately, but fatigued and rocky manner to the door, shouts: "What, ho, within there!" and then taking an eight pound key from his pocket, opens the door and welcomes his bride to her new home.

This picture is not overdrawn, for under similar circumstances the girl, whose dowry was enormous, and whose home had been one of luxury and ease all her life, arrived in the middle of the night within the bare walls of the little brick refrigerator on the top of the mountain, and at the hands of her husband received, by way of refreshment, the settlings of a bottle of Rhine wine.

Mr. Jefferson was always regarded as a good provider. He also rode to Washington from Charlottsville in a gig, in order to avoid one of the lunch counters on the way. I am surprised that while president he did not board at home and bring his dinner.

When the time comes for a good but simple president, I hope to get a crack at it myself. Then you will see a gentle, plain and unassuming man drive up in front of the White House every morning, with a pair of grass fed mares and a pale, slender colt following behind. An armful of hay will stick out at the tail of one of the wagons, and the team will work at this while the executive goes in to hobnob with the representatives of other powers.

What could be more touching than for the president of the United States to drive in from the farm, and entering an office in the morning, with a sun burned nose and the odor of new mown hay and new milch cows still hovering about him, to grasp the hand of a crowned head and present it with a large red apple as a mark of esteem?

At the noon hour I see Mr. Jefferson as he untied a large red handkerchief and took out his dinner, consisting of bread and molasses, a hard boiled egg and a wedge of prune pie. Hastily eating the bread and molasses and peeling the egg, he produces from his pocket a large horn handled clasp knife, and cutting up the pie on a copy of The Congressional Record, he stores it away in the recesses of his being. This was what first set the example at Washington for what is now called the congressional recess.

But there was something, after all, in the welcome of Thomas Jefferson to his bride as she landed in the new home, bare and desolate as it was, which was not humorous. In fancy I can see the young wife, with loosened and dishevelled hair, as she looked about her, and then bowed her head upon the bosom of the great man, while tears of tenderness and joy wilted the shirt frails of the mighty American. No picture is more beautiful than honest affection in the foreground with a background of genuine greatness. It touches all hearts and disarms every foe. To be great in the eyes of a majority of voters is a triumph, but to be great in the eyes of one good woman is a good deal greater.

And so by the roadside, as we come away, we find the graves where the groom and the bride have again together found rest.

*Spots* may be taken from gilding by immersing the article in a solution of alum in pure soft water. Dry with sawdust.

*A station* is to be established in St. Petersburg for the examination of food materials offered for sale in the city. It will be under the charge of scientists appointed by the Government.

## FASHION NOTES.

—For general utility and out of door dresses many pleasing fabrics appear. Among these are the cloth finished flannels which are very popular. In addition to the usual colors, are the new shades of coachman's drab, Gobelin blue, Lincoln green, Havana brown and mahogany. These are inexpensive and make very handsome suits. There are also an infinite variety of checked suitings in browns, blues and greens with bits of lustrous coloring woven in among the tiny blocks. These suitings are the favorites for tailor made gowns. Cheviots, Scotch tweeds and corduroys are much used for outdoor wear. The materials in plain colors are most effective when mingled with contrasting colors or two shades of the same coloring. They are frequently, however, made with trimmings of black braid, regular patterns of which come expressly for shoulder, vest, collar and cuffs, and by the yard for the skirt.

—A charming and inexpensive street gown recently made, is of navy blue wool, in which is woven a narrow streak of vivid red at intervals of an inch or more. The skirt has a band of red cloth on the bottom a quarter of a yard wide. The full drapery reaches to the bottom of this, is drawn up on each side at the hips, so as to reveal the band at the sides and in front. At the back it hangs in full straight folds. A waistcoat of the red cloth with straight high collar fits closely to the figure, and is buttoned from throat to point. To be worn over this is a jacket of the blue wool fitting tight behind, with postilion coat tails. The fronts are long and pointed, like those of a mantle. It has a rolling collar and fastens at the throat sloping away towards the points. A Directoire poke of dark blue felt, lined with red velvet and trimmed with blue ostrich tips, complete this lovely costume.

—The striped Jersey flannels which come for dressing gowns are remarkably pretty this season, and are in all shades and combinations. Inch wide stripes of pale pink on a gray ground, or pale blue on suede, and black on white are among the newest, while in more serviceable darker ones are the red and blue stripes, shaded stripes of red on a dark blue ground, wood color and old gold in brown, and many others. They are generally made up in "princesse" shape, and the fronts trimmed with India silk to match the coloring, fulled on at the throat, shirred at the waist line and widening gradually to the hem. One breadth of the silk is sufficient for the two sides. Ribbons matching the silk in color placed at the side seams form the belt, and are tied in front in a bow with long ends. The wide turn down collar and cuffs are made of the silk, and ribbons are attached at each side under the collar which tie in a bow at the throat. The sleeves are either leg-of-mutton shape, full at the shoulder, and narrowing to the waist, or they are small at the shoulder and wide and open at the wrist and lined with silk. For mourning the black and white striped flannel is much used, made in the above manner and trimmed either with black or white surah.

—For evening wear there is a great variety of new materials shown. First and foremost, because they are so pretty and inexpensive, are the colored nettings striped and dotted, in all the new shades, and admirable for ball gowns made up over satin or silk skirts of the same shade. Then there are tulles more expensive but beautiful—plain and embroidered white, scarlet, green, gray, lavender and black are the most fashionable shades. Among the embroidered tulles, those without tinsel or beads are preferred, but in gauzes, which come next on the list, those which are shot with gold or silver threads, or in stripes and lines, are the most sought for. Printed crepes are lovely for evening wear and not expensive. Plain crepes, grenadines, embroidered silk mulls and bengalines are among the thin fabrics which are most worn. In heavier materials there are failles showing leaf patterns in gold thread on grounds of Empire green, gray and red, and armures in lavender lilac and pale blue, powdered with delicate sprays of silver. The very expensive materials such as peau de soie, brocades and royal armures which are woven with real gold, silver or copper threads, are generally combined with plain goods to match, of which most of the gown is made; the metal embroidered textile forming the tablier, vest, cuffs and collar.

—It is very difficult to say what is the most fashionable hat or bonnet of the season. Directoire pokes and Empire hats and bonnets are great favorites, but they are rather "trying," and to look thoroughly well, must be worn only by those who have a certain style, whereas the capote and toque are remarkably becoming to most faces. One of the most picturesque hats worn at the present time is a low-crowned black felt with broad brim turned down on one side and slightly raised on the other. Two long flat ostrich feathers encircle the brim, the ends falling a little below the upturned side. A bunch of looped black ribbon is laid upon the low crown, and the brim which narrows to almost nothing at the back is lined with black velvet.

The little bonnets of last year are also much worn, they flare a little more, and the trimming no longer rises in a pyramid in front. They have broad ribbon strings which are tied in a bow under the chin. The "Tosca" hat, another form of the Empire is enormous, and trimmed with huge bunches of feathers and ribbons, but while this style is affected by some, it can never become popular and all indications point to low crowns and graceful drooping trimming.

*Professor Miall* says that there are to be found associated with seams of coal, and especially with the underlying shale, the flattened impressions of creatures which once had life, though at first strenuously doubted.

*Bricks* are now made of corks, refuse, and cement. They are used in building owing to their lightness and isolating properties, and as a covering for boilers to prevent the radiation of heat.

## HORSE NOTES.

—The St. Louis trotting meeting will take place October 1 to 5.

—Garrison has at last signed to ride for Mr. Belmont next season.

—The Woodburn Stud (Ky.) sold $114,600 worth of trotters in 1888.

—Robert Bonner has sold Miss Majolica to W. R. Allen for $15,000.

—Arrow, pacing record 2.13¼, was blistered on the front legs recently.

—Pierre Lorillard has stable room for three horses on his pleasure yacht.

—The Memphis Spring Running Meeting will commence on April 22.

—J. B. Haggin will send 100 thoroughbred yearlings East for sale at auction next June.

—Jockey Taylor, who is to ride for the Dwyer Brothers next season is wintering in Philadelphia.

—Budd Doble's stable arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of George Starr on the last day of 1888. It contains Johnston, Jack, Knight, Rutledge, Ed. Annan and the runner Father John.

—Colorado claims the distinction of furnishing the first trotter to beat 2.30 in 1889. January 1, at the Overland Park, Denver, the bay stallion Magnet reduced his record of 2.28¼, made in 1888, to 2,27¼.

—Waterlily, bay mare, 14 years old, by Hero of Thorndale, out of Siren (sister of Peri), by Edwin Forrest, has been sold by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, to Jackson I Case, of Hickory Grove Farm, Racine, Wis.

—The mare Catchfly, 2.18½; now 12 years old, is owned by Colonel Pepper, of South Elkhorn, Ky. She will be bred to Onward shortly. Catchfly when campaigned was so hard to hold that her driver usually strapped the lines around his body.

—American trotters are in demand in other countries. Among those recently sold and shipped out of the United States are Skylight Pilot, to parties in Rio Janeiro; Spofford and Governor Hill, to a Buenos Ayres gentleman; Belle Oakley, Elwood Medium, Milton Mollie Wilkes, Colonel Wood, Phyllis, James G. and Jose S., to Europeans.

—W. E. Spien, of Glen Falls, N. Y., has bought at Lexington, Ky., the b. g. Last Chance, 2.28¼, 3 years old, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Dictator, D. S. Leaven, also of Glen Falls, has purchased at the same place the mare Ariadine, by Victor Von Bismarck, and a chestnut yearling colt by Robert McGregor out of Ariadine.

—L. J. Rose, the great breeder of Los Angeles, says; "For a training track I prefer a three quarter of a mile track with quarter mile turns—that is, the turns are the same as on a mile track, and the stretches are shorter. Any horse can trot on a straight stretch, but he must learn the turns. The three quarter mile track is less trouble to care for, and if a colt shows me a good mile at home I am sure he will do as well or better on the longer stretches on the public track.

—According to the record for 1888 the popular racing distance in America is three quarters of a mile, nearly one quarter of all the races run having been at that distance. There were 4291 races in 1888, and 1071 were three quarter mile dashes. There were 584 races at one mile, 514 at five furlongs, 281 at a mile and a furlong and 214 at a mile and a sixteenth. There were 22 quarter mile dashes and 13 races of two miles. One 2½ mile race was the longest of the year. There was a marked falling off in heat racing in 1888.

—So far the largest individual nominator for the Futurity of 1891 is J. B. Haggin, of California, with 106. Hon. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, enters 64 mares, served by Rayond'Or, Wanderer, Kantaka and Algerine. D. Swigert, of Kentucky, nominates 58 mares, served by Glenelg, Tremont, Bersan and Rotherhill. Belle Meade Stock Farm makes 33 nominations, the stallions represented being Iroquois, Enquirer, Luke Blackburn, Great Tom and Bramble. B. G. to Alarm, Himyar and Fellowcraft. Hindoo and Billet are represented by 27 nominations from Clay and Woodford, and Stratford and Bend Orr in the 26 nominations of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, August Belmont's 22 represent ehe prospective sons and daughters of The Ill-Used and St. Blaise principally.

—George Smith, of Pittsburg, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," was much surprised last week when a stranger inquired if his name was George Smith, and if his father's name was Christopher Smith. Phil applied affirmatively to both questions, and the stranger then said: "You are my cousin, and our grandfather has died, leaving $150,000 among eight of us. You and your brother are the two whom we are looking for." The grandfather's farm had become suddenly valuable, because of oil wells on it. Phil was compelled to leave for New Orleans on Saturday January 5th, according to arrangements, to open a book there. He expects to return shortly to establish his claim to his share of the property.

—According to reliable statistics 740 thoroughbred yearlings passed under the auctioneers' hammer in 1888, bringing a total of $475,835, an average of $643.02. These youngsters were sired by 126 stallions. King Ban's average is the best, his 18 head averaging $2763.61 each. He also has the distinction of siring the highest priced colt sold, his son, King Thomas, selling for $38,000. The other stallions whose average reaches $1000 and over are: Sir Modred, $2137.50; Mortemer, $2033.30; Hindoo, $1462.50; Spendthrift, $1390.33; Billot, $1265.36; Iroquois, $1258.46; Glenelg, $1223.33; Kyrle Daly, $1031.25; Hock Hocking, $1100, and Joe Hooker, $1050. Bulwark stands the lowest in the list, his average being $55. The bay colt, by Rossifer, dam Certeorari, by Aristides, and the bay gelding by Bulwark, dam Modeste, by Asteroid, divide the honors of being the cheapest yearlings sold, they selling for $50 each.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous erms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions,and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JAN. 24, 1889.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer were visiting in Snyder county.

——Shope school house, near Milesburg, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $700.

——John Grove, one of Gregg township's old and prominent citizens, gave the REPORTER sanctum a pleasant call.

——Two little deputies made their appearance in the family of Sheriff Orr, of Blair county. We are inclined to think that is out of Orr-der.

——Mr. Ludwig of Georges Valley, and a young lady in his family, also a son of Wm. Ripka, are down with typhoid fever.

——Rev. George Kerns, of Williamsport, son-in-law of Michael Willow, of our town, had a light attack of paralysis last week.

——We notice the names of Daniel S. Keller, of Bellefonte, and David Harshberger, of Hublersburg, among those who have recently received reissue and increase of pension.

——We are sorry to learn that Henry Krumrine, of Spring Mills, is becoming more feeble, and recovery doubtful. Mr. K. is one of the most respected citizens of Gregg.

——Within the last three or four weeks Adam Stonebraker, of near Taylorsville, Indiana county, has buried five of his children, dying of diphtheria, only the baby remaining.

——Some of our exchanges note the fact that marriages are slack this winter. We don't see how they can expect it to be otherwise, folks dont want to get married in warm weather.

——The report that Oscar Emerick had fired at a burglar, was a hoax. Still burglars might take warning from it as Oscar would fire and drop 'em if they attempted to break in where he is.

——Isaac Miller, jr. son of Isaac Miller, of Bellefonte, a student in West Chester school, was seriously injured in a game of foot ball the other day by another student falling on top of him.

——The young folks were booked for a pleasant social gathering at Geo. M. Boals yesterday, 23, and we'll bet had a royal time. Mr. and Mrs. Boal assisted by their daughters know how to please.

——The books for Centre Hall's circulating library arrived last week and have been placed into a book case provided for them in Murray's drug store, where proper access to same can be had by the subscribers.

——Hon. Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner twp. who represented this county in the legislature several years ago, was stricken by paralysis on Monday, 14th, and at last accounts was slowly improving.

——Dr. Jacobs who had been seriously ill for the last three weeks of pneumonia brought on by exposure in attending to his large practice, is able to leave his bed, and may be in condition to attend to patients in a short time.

——From an elaborate article in the Bunker Hill, Ill., Advance, we are pleased to learn that the Academy of that town is a flourishing institution. It is now owned and conducted by Rev. S. L Stiver, A. M., a native of Potters Mills.

——Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, were more like spring than winter—bright sky and balmy atmosphere. The ice men are getting nervous and the sleigh builders will have to salt down their sleighs for next winter.

——Peter Vonada writes the REPORTER from Lincoln county, Kan., that they were dried out last summer in that part of Kansas, and it will be hard for many to get thro the winter, and times are hard there, and that it beats all he ever saw.

——The 40 anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, of Spring Mills, will be celebrated next Friday. We remember quite distinctly when this venerable couple were joined in wedlock, 40 years ago, which was a happy union.

——During the hunting season Robert Mann, jr., of Cartin township, kill a deer that dressed 253 pounds. Two men could stand within the circle made by the horns, for which he refused $25. He and his father killed a monster wildcat and three bears.

——John Hewes, well known by all the older people in Centre and Mifflin counties, died at his home near McKinney, Kentucky, on the 12th inst., aged 78 years. At different times he kept tavern at the Old Fort, Potters Mills and Centre Hall. He was a genial man.

——Horace W. Watkins, 18 years old, has become insane from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking. He has been taken to the Danville asylum for treatment. Centre Hall cigarette smokers take notice. There is still room in the asylums.

——Merchant Harry Kreamer will move into the Dinges mansion next spring. Gotlieb Strohmeier will start house-keeping in part of Spangler's tenant house, near Arney's Wm. Flory will begin housekeeping in his new house at the lower end of town, next spring.

——Robert Barret fell from the wall of the burned Normal school building in Lock Haven, Saturday morning, which he was assisting in taking down, and was so badly injured that he died in a few minutes thereafter. He was 23 years old, and the only support of his widowed mother.

——We are pleased to note that Miss Sadie Bitner is reaping laurels as an organist, having proven her skill in handling the instrument at a half dozen concerts this winter. This is her first appearance as an organist. Miss Sadie is also possessed of a fine voice for vocal music.

——The height of a want of good manners is exhibited in the small boy, standing in our stores and blowing the smoke of a stinking cigarette into the faces of ladies and customers in general. The proper thing for every store and shop keeper to do would be to throw the boy with his vile cigarette out on the street.

## A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A telegram from Greensburgh, Westmoreland county of the second says:

A smooth-talking stranger is working a very "thin" confidence game on the unsuspecting farmers in this county. His story is that an organization has been formed to distribute the surplus in the Treasury. Any person can become a member by paying $25 and $1.10 per month thereafter for 10 months, when the State, according to the swindler, will pay to each member $500. The proposition was made to Jacob Harbaugh, of Mt. pleasant township. He did not have $25, and the stranger offered to cut rates to $5, but Jacob could not raise even that sum, and could not j in.

Philip Weaver, of Union township, was induced to pay $15. How many others have been swindled is not known.

How green a man must be who invests in this way. Why if the scheme was endowed with a single bit of correctness, the greeny should possess sense enough, that at the end of a year there would not be a dollar of surplus in the Treasury, because the Harrison men will clean it out before six months roll around.

## KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The following are the officers of Centre Castle, No. 169 of Spring Mills, for the following six months. Past Chief J. I. Condo; Noble Chief J. F. Hagan; Vice Chief J. J. Taylor; High Priest Geo. P. Ream; Venerable Hermit H. O. Duck; Master of Records John A. Grenoble; Clerk of Exchequer Dr. Geo. L. Lee; Keeper of Exchequer Dr. J. R. G. Allison; Sir Herald P. C. Frank; Worthy Bard C. A. Krape; Worthy Chamberlain David Burrell; Ensign J. S. Grenoble; Esquire Henry Emerick; First Guardsman Thos. Kennelley; Second Guardsman W. P. Alexander; Trustees M. L. Rishel, J. I. Condo and D. H. Ruhl; Representative to the Grand Castle John A. Grenoble. The membership is 63. Amount paid for relief $6. Admissions during the past six months, 7. Amount of funds on hand and invested, $446.78.

## MONOPOLY.

The telephone line between Millheim and Coburn has been discontinued, there not being business enough to justify keeping it up. It looks bad that Millheim wont keep up a single phone, when Centre Hall sports over half a dozen. But we are inclined to think the trouble down there is that the heartless monopoly the first year bled the Millheim people enough to pay the entire cost of putting down the line, and wants to have it paid over again for the second year, and Millheim does not feel disposed to be pinched in that style.

## WANTED BY OLD NICK.

The fellow who spit a pool of tobacco juice on the carpet of the Lutheran church of this place on Sunday evening, 13, is wanted by "Old Nick." The devil has a little squad of extra mean blackguards down in his realm and needs one more mean fellow to fill the number and is sure this chap will fill the bill to a "t," and is on the lookout for him.

## SNOW! SNOW!

The first real snow-fall for this season set in on Sunday when it began to flit through the air moderately with indications for more a coming. During the night there was more earnestness in the atmosphere, and it became quite squally, showing up Monday morning with about four inches of snow, and considerably drifted. It brought out the sleighbells to ring in and hail its coming. This we put down as snow No. 4.

## BURNING TREE STUMPS.

Here is a simple way to burn stumps—will any of the REPORTER readers try it: Bore a 1 in. hole 18 in. deep in center of stump, put in 1 oz. saltpeter, then fill hole nearly full of water, then plug up tight; this is done in the fall and spring. After two or three months take out the plug, pour in ½ gill of kerosene and set on fire, and it will burn out to the very extreme ends.

## COME AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Grove & Wolf, are requested to call within a reasonable time from this date and make settlement, as the firm intends to wind up its business. Books will be found with Wm. Wolf, at Centre Hall.
24jan 3t. GROVE & WOLF.

## FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

——All the popular novels at Murray's

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Very fine work done at Miller's photo. car. Prices very low.

——George Haines, of Howard, died on the 12th, of paralysis.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Will Flory has a steady job on the railroad near Bellefonte.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Spring Mills is booked for a musical convention to come off next month.

——For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——You can often determine the value of a man's character from the character of his enemies.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——A full line of the latest popular novels on sale at Murray's drug store—sent to any address for 20 cts.

——Alexander Sloan, a prominent citizen of Lock Haven, died Sunday 13, in the 76th year of his age.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor.

——S. R. Miller, the photographer, desires to state that he will take country produce in exchange for work done by him, at market prices.

## A FINE AFFAIR.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, held a reception in the Masonic Hall, Reynolds building Wednesday evening, to which we were honored with an invitation, and of course we attended. The beauty and chivalry of Bellefonte, married and unmarried, were present; there were also representatives from Howard, Snowshoe, Osceola, and other sections. The banquet was a royal one, the music charming, also the dancing. The assembly broke up a little after 2 a. m. All enjoyed themselves. The knights were present in regalia. Their new apartments are a credit to the order, as well as to Bellefonte, and will match any in the state for elegance. About 400 persons attended, composed chiefly of members of the organization and members of their families and immediate friends. Stopper and Fisk's full orchestra of Williamsport consisting of twelve pieces was present and discoursed music during the evening.

## DEATH OF B. O. DEININGER,

Mr. B. O. Deininger, a well known citizen of Millheim, died on last Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, at his home, from a scroffulous affection from which he had been suffering for two years. He was a useful citizen, of good moral character, and a devoted and consistent member of the Lutheran church. In his earlier years he was a school teacher and for many years proprietor of the Millheim marble yard. He afterwards purchased the Millheim Journal and conducted it very successfully:

The funeral takes place to morrow, Friday.

Peace to his ashes.

## ADDI TIONAL LOCALS.

——Wednesday was bright and mild.

——B. F. Hunter, of Benner, is at the point of death.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——We have a little sleighing, but nothing extra. No ice yet.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——United Breth. quarterly meeting at Millheim, Sat. and Sunday next.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte.

——The mud crop has been a mighty big one since last September.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing and save money

——Peter Hoffer will leave his mountain farm and move to Centre Hall.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——Mr. Eisenhart, of Spring Mills, intends moving back to Shamokin, next spring.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——Teams wanted to haul lumber and railroad ties, inquire of J. D. LESHER, Centre Hall.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——Mrs. Jacob Dinges and family, of this place, think of residing in Williamsport after next spring.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——The circulating library is now in running order, and contains about two hundred volumes.

——Howard Homan, of this place, will move to Bellefonte. He is a good citizen and a good carpenter.

——Rev. J. P. Sarvis' Pleasant Gap congregation presented him with an elegant overcoat the other day.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——Misses Wasson, Resides and Walker, of Lemont, are visiting at the residence of Jacob Solt, in this place.

——Jacob Solt, of this place will make sale on Feb. 23; Mr. Jacob Neese, on March 15; and Peter Hoffer on March 14.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes hings lively at their store at Bellefont

——The well now being drilled by the Altoona natural gas company near Punxsutawney had reached a depth of 690 feet on Thursday last.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned, which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

——Notwithstanding the fact that we had from eight to ten inches of snow, the sleighing is very poor and many prefer wheeling it.

——Fauble's line for eady made clo hing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Wednesday morning was about the coldest weather we have experienced this winter. The thermometer being close onto zero.

——The advertisement of Mr. Henry Rossman, the practiced undertaker and embalmer of Tusseyville, will be found in another column.

——On last Saturday Mr. D. D. Shope, of near Milesburg died at the age of 50 years, 7 mo. and 4 days. Mr. Shope had lived in that section all his life.

——J. D. Murray gave the Becker washing machine a trial a few days ago, and pleased with its work, he bought one. No machinelike it.

——Adam Winkelblech, of Haines twp., has died. His funeral took place in the Luth. cemetery, at Aaronsburg, last Sunday. Aged 90 years and 2 months.

——Novels by Scott, Goldsmith, Verne, Haggard, Duchess, Dora Thorne, Hugh Conway etc., on sale at Murrays Drug store.

——Lewins employes none but the best workmen in his tailoring establishment at Bellefonte, and has the finest cutter in the state in his employ.

——Mr. D. R. McClintick, of Potters Mills, is canvassing this section for the Champion bosom strercher and Ironing board, which is a very good institution.

——Dont fail to visit Miller,s photograph car in this place, and see the work done by him, which is as fine and well executed as done by any artist.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

## PENN TOWNSHIP.

The snow for which thousands have been wishing come at last, but still no good sleighing.

The Millheim folks again enjoy the use of the telephone. The necessary sum $100, being raised it was again put in operation.

Mr. Jacob and Daniel Bollinger from Hollidaysburg were visiting their sick sister, Mrs. Mary Smith, of Smithville. They returned home on Tuesday. She is still no better.

Last Friday a man drove to Millheim and tied his horse to a post at 10 o'clock and there the horse stood until awhile after night, the man was drunk, and was bumming and tumbling around town all day. Such things should not be allowed, the constables should have fed that horse and made its owner pay for it.

Some of the Millheim folks are preparing themselves for a german exhibition.

The Millheim band hired Prof. Fechrer to teach them for a week or two, they were getting a little rusty.

Rev. Pines, presiding Elder of the Evangelical church was in Millmeim over Sunday, and held quarterly conference. A good turnout and a pleasant time was had.

This week it becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of B. O. Deininger, editor of the Millheim *Journal*. He has lingered between life and death for several weeks until at last on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock his soul took its flight. During the last 3 or 4 years of his life he was a great sufferer, but bore it with patience and ever called on his dear Master to help him through, which we believe he did. This leaves the *Journal* now without an editor and time will only tell who will be its future one.

The secretary of the Lutheran Sunday School read the annual report last Sunday, the school collections for school purposes amounted to $84.20 and for missionary $46.06, making a total of $130.26. The school paid $71 for supplies and other matter leaving a balance of $13.20, $24 of the missionary money is paid out, leaving a balance of $22. The average attendance was about 135. A good report in money matters.

## COBURN.

The concert held here last week closed on Saturday evening, with a grand concert and a well filled house, in fact they could not all be accommodated. It was a success from the start; well attended all week, and financially it was a success. Receipts $146, expenses $46. Well done for for the Coburn sheep as your Penn twp. correspondent calls us.

R. V. Shaffer and Mrs. John Rote are confined to their beds with sickness. Both are improving slowly. Mrs. Sam'l Ulrich has also been on the sick list but is about again.

At last we have enough snow to make a little sleighing, but as our pike is in a rough condition it don't make good sleighing and there are more wagons run than sleighs—seems a little odd to hear bells jingle.

Our community was sorry to hear of the death of B. O. Deininger, he had been a long sufferer. Peace be with him!

There will be several changes here in the spring which I will give later on.

I hear that O. W. Vanvalin & Co. have a petition out and trying to get signers for license for another year, for my part I think a licensed hotel is enough for Coburn, and is all we should have.

Our coal dealers complain that this open winter has been a draw back on them, but the consumers rejoice in it as it dont cost them near as much coal as it does when the weather is very cold.

Andy Campbell has not found his stolen flour and hams yet, and has given up all hopes of finding it. But there might somebody smell that ham a frying yet, and lead to their discovery. Hope it will for the party or parties should board over the hill a few years for it.

Our ice men begin to wear a smile since this cold snap.

It is reported that Mr. John Hoover and Miss Ellie Canton were married last Tuesday evening. Wish them success.

Millheim has been having weekly entertainments, P. how is the Eagle.

O. K.

## SPRING MILLS.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the musical convention at Coburn.

Mr. Daniel Bitner, of Ayr, Nebraska, is here spending a few weeks with his mother and other relatives.

A party of young folks assembled themselves at W. R. From's last Friday evening from whence they took up their journey for Mr. John Breon's. After spending an enjoyable evening and partaking freely of the delicacies spread upon a large table they returned being well pleased with the visit.

Fred Krumrine was home last week on account of his father's sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Condo are entertaining guests this week.

——Rev. Piper is conducting a very successful revival at the Sprucetown Methodist church. It has been in progress for several weeks and has made quite a number of converts.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

——The musical convention at Greengrove church, north of Penn Hall, is in operation this week. Lowell Meyer is present, and will give the audience several of his choicest.

——Miller's photograph caris in town, and expects to locate only for a short time. Persons wishing fine work done should call between the hours of 10 and 3. The finest work done when snowing

——The dwelling house of John Stover in Mill Hall, Clinton county, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night, caused by a defective flue. Loss, $2,000; partially insured.

——Leonard Dale, son of A. J. Dale, of Osceola, formerly of Centre Hall, was married, on Tuesday evening in the Episcopal church, at Hollidaysburg—the bride being a Miss Campbell of the latter place. Lenn has been employed at Altoona for some time.

——Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

## DIED.

At New Berlin, on the 31th of December, James B. Cook, aged 75 years and 5 months.

In West Buffalo Twp., on the 8th of January, Samuel Spotts, aged 82 years, 2 months and 8 days.

## WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre all roller mill. Best fuel for summer
4t

## HIDES WANTED.

At the Centre Hall tannery.

Oil, plastering hair, lace, kip, upper, harness, sole and a general stock of leather for sale. Hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call or address,
20 dec. tf. J. S. ROWE.

## THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT.

ALL THE NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, containing full Associated Press news and attractive special matter, will be sent by mail to any address at the following rates: $5.00 per year; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; or 45 cents per month cash with the order.

The Harrisburg Weekly Patriot, a large double sheet, with latest news to date of publication, literary, agricultural, scientific and miscellaneous reading, will be sent by mail to any subscriber at the rate of $1.00 per annum, cash with the order.

Address: Patriot Publishing Co., 320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 3t


## HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

—o—

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

*Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.*

17janly


## GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, red | $ 95 | Oats new | $ 28 |
| Wheat, white | 90 | Rye | 50 |
| Corn, | 42 | Barley, No, 1 | 45 |

## FLOUR AND FEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Pat. Flour | 1 55 | Bran per ton | 20 00 |
| Best Roller Flour | $ 1 60 | Bran, retail, cwt. | 1 10 |
| 2d Best Roll'r Flour | 1 50 | Middlings retail | 1 20 |
| Middlings per ton | 22 00 | Chop retail | 1 30 |

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Oswald dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL J. HERRING,
Executor,
3jan6t Penn Hall, Pa.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

*Office of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa.*

CENTRE HALL, PA., JANUARY 14, 1889.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Thirty-First Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

### ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year | | $ 27,869.61 |
| Cash premiums | | 1,345.23 |
| Tax | | 3,155.67 |
| Cash in treasury | | 765.57 |
| Making the total available assets of the past year | | 32,356.08 |

### EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Compensation of directors | $ 140.30 | |
| Salary of Secretary | 125.00 | |
| Salary of Treasurer | 50.00 | |
| Printing, office rent, postage and stationary | 150.01 | |
| Election board | 4.00 | |
| State Ins. Report | 5.00 | |
| Orvis & Bower services | 50.00 | |
| Wm. McFarlane balance on loss | 475.01 | |
| Wm McFarlane balance on interest | 7.13 | |
| Kauffman & Co. balance on loss | 406.85 | |
| G. R. Meiss loss on goods and building | 328.49 | |
| Mrs. Archey loss on barn | 130.00 | |
| Wm. Bradford loss on furniture | 25.49 | |
| Michael Ulrick loss | 8.50 | |
| H. D. Van Pelt note and interest | 406.20 | |
| J. H. Musser note | 223.24 | |
| Witness fees | 8.55 | |
| J. G. Baily note | 400 00 | |
| Interest same | 55.00 | |
| J. W. Whiteman note | 238.50 | |
| Interest same | 8.50 | |
| Em'l Ettinger interes | 75 00 | |
| Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses | | 29,044.83 |
| To which add notes of 1884, '5, '6, and '7, | | 91,927.61 |
| Amounting to | | 130,971.44 |
| Minus cancelations | | 4,29.54 |
| Leaving available assets in force this day | | 106,671 90 |
| Insurances taken the past year | 218,113.33 | |
| To which add insurances of 1884, '5, '6, and '7, with cancelations deducted | 985,135.22 | |
| Making risks and insurances in force this day | | 1,303,248.55 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kate and Maggie Alexander | 165.44 | |
| F. L. Weaver | 54.56 | |
| C. W. Hosterman | 84.00 | |
| G. R. Meiss | 43.81 | |
| Borrowed money | 1250.00 | |
| Total amount of liabilities | | 1,597.81 |
| Amount outstanding | | 1,248.71 |

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, Samuel Slack, S. J. Herring, Daniel Brumgart, Samuel Gramley, Wm. McFarland, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Baily, H. E. Duck, John H. Musser.

The board thereupon organized by electing the follswing officers:

President, Fred Kurtz,
Vice President, S. J. Herring
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, President.
Secretary.

——For a fine dress boot or shoe, look at Mingle's stock, Bellefonte before purchasing.


# Bartholomew's - Store!

——IS——

THE :-: BUSIEST :-: PLACE :-: IN :-: TOWN

The best place in the valley for bargains.

New goods come every day and are gone the next, and keeps us busy replenishing stock. Our line of

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

is here and more coming. Ladies' Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Ladies' Coats, full line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Woolen Blankets, Robes, Clothing, Overcoats, just received. We have the nicest

—RAG CARPET,—

ever brought to the town. Full line of Lumbermen's Boots and Shoes; best assortment of Cook Stoves, with reversible cross-piece on the top.

Our Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce at

Bartholomew's Store.
Centre Hall Station.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, | PA.

——DEALERS IN ALL KINDS——

## -:- FURNITURE -:-

*Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs*

Undertaking a Specialty.

# Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.